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☞The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1860.

We are "on the fence," and the fact is, we rather like the position, and think we'll stay there a while. We have such a fair and equal view of both sides. And besides, we have a pocket full of rocks, with which we shall take pleasure in flinging at the heads of those who are "supplicating us to come down." It will be rare sport to see them "dodge."—*Miss Dill's Gazette.*

Now with all respect to our charming friend Lizzie, we can't say that we much admire to see an interesting young lady perched upon the top of a fence flinging rocks at the heads of gentlemen first on one side and then on the other. We wonder how Lizzie would like to be daguerreotyped in that position and employment. We have not however supplicated her to "come down," and, if she throws any of her rocks at *our* head, we will kiss her within an inch of her—nose! We shall not "dodge," and we hope she will not.

AN APOLOGY.—Our majority in Louisville is only between three and four thousand. We feel that we owe the world an excuse. The truth is, the good-for-nothing Legislature last winter was so stingy as to give us only twenty-one voting places in the city. If we had had a few more, so that we could have got all our votes in, probably our majority would have been in the neighborhood of five thousand. The next Legislature must set this matter right.

The Louisville Journal says that "an animal not willing to pass for a pig shouldn't stay in the sty." Old fellow, hadn't you better take that back for fear that some of your readers associate it may take you for a young swine, and you be estopped by your own words from denying it?—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The Avalanche has been announcing for some time past that "one of the most brilliant writers in the Union" was soon to be added to the editorial corps of that paper. We suppose he made his *debut* in the paragraph above. He must not however keep up too constant a display of such Drummond-light brilliancy, or the readers of the Avalanche will soon be as blind as so many bats, and so not able to read at all.

Mr. Hodge asserted most positively, and many times, at the courthouse last Wednesday, that every Presidential aspirant now before the country is thoroughly Abolitionized except John C. Breckinridge.—*Glasgow (Ky.) New Era.*

We have never supposed our friend Hodge to be an Abolitionist, but the very extraordinary imputation made by him at Glasgow is certainly calculated to create a strong suspicion in sagacious men's minds that he must be one. At any rate, a little good watching can do him no harm.

☞Probably twenty-five thousand officeholders were compelled to contribute to the funds expended in the elections of yesterday. No doubt a good many of them will make reprisals upon the public money to reimburse themselves. We shall hear of official peculations in all directions, but the immediate perpetrators of them will scarcely have a better title to the penitentiary than the Administration, which, by its atrocious black mail system, incites them to robbery.

☞It was an exhilarating scene at our office last night when the immense crowd, with scores of sky-rockets, stood in front of our office, to receive the returns of the elections as they arrived. Fast and brilliantly the news came flashing along the earth, and fast and brilliantly the rockets went blazing toward the heavens, while the shouts of enthusiasm resounded through the whole city.

SINGULAR.—It is a remarkable fact, that, although two or three thousand warm-hearted patriots shouted simultaneously in front of our office last night, each one upon his own hook, their voices all harmonized as melodiously as if they had been drilled a year by a music master. Such at least was our impression, and we are a judge of music.

UNEARTHED.—John C. Breckinridge said he would unearth Mr. Guthrie before the November election. Well, Mr. Guthrie voted yesterday for *Hopkins*, Croxton, and Ellis. Does Mr. Breckinridge think him sufficiently *unearthed*, or will he insist on having the thing done more thoroughly? What has *the Courier* to say on the interesting subject?

☞The crowd last night, after shooting rockets and shouting aloud in front of our office, went around and shouted a little for our neighbor of the Democrat for helping us beat McClarty. They would even have fired a rocket or two for him if he hadn't tried to beat Davis and Hydes.

☞A correspondent asks why it is that, when husbands and wives are divorced, the children are generally assigned to the husbands. We don't know. In our opinion, a woman is as a general rule entitled to the proceeds of her own labor.

☞Attorney General Black has gone to Bedford Springs. The waters are said to be good for all eruptive diseases and may therefore probably cure the Judge of the habit of "breaking out" in oaths when the political wires work wrong.

☞Mrs. Swisshelm is lecturing in various towns upon the wretched exp riences of her married life. Jane's husband wasn't good to her. We hope her public lectures will have more effect than her curtain lectures seem to have had.

☞A patriotic editor says, in reference to the Presidential election, "Kentucky expects every man to do his duty." If she expects this, she will be disappointed. Some of her men will support the Disunion ticket.

☞The Albany Argus says that the Democratic party "is very much diverted by the zeal of the Opposition." Our zeal or something else certainly seems to have created a terrible diversion in the Democratic ranks—or from them.

☞Goethe said that modern poets mixed their ink with water. We have received some poems by a certain Mr. Roswell Rice. Whether Goethe's saying was true or not, we think this gentleman mixes *his* ink with Rice-water.

☞Senator Wigfall announced in Mississippi the other day that he believed Breckinridge and Lane would be elected by the people. He must have been in one of his ways.

☞A New York paper undertakes to say who is the largest coal-dealer living. We suppose the Devil is.

Dissolve the Union! you might as well attempt to dissolve the Atlantic ocean.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Do you mean, by the use of this figure, that it is dissolved already?

☞The general opinion is that our neighbor of the Democrat's daily exhibition of big roosters in his columns is a ludicrous display of "fuss and feathers."

☞If the Black Republican candidate shall be elected to the Presidency, he will be expected to devote his whole time to splitting rails for the underground railroads.

☞The editor of the —— has, we see, been appointed upon a standing committee. The last time we saw him, he evidently wasn't in a condition to be a member of such a committee as that.

☞The Nashville Union asks what would be the effect of the election of Breckinridge and Lane. We don't know, and we guess we never shall.

☞A letter from Richmond says that John Tyler "may espouse the Douglas cause." If he does, the sooner the cause loses her husband, the better for her.

☞If those who call themselves the "unwashed Democracy," get ill, we recommend to them the water-cure.

☞Mr. Douglas goes five feet two for squatter sovereignty—that is, he goes his length.

☞While the Breckinridge men in all the doubtful Northern States are trying to induce the friends of Douglas to fuse on a common electoral ticket, it may be well for the conservative men to reflect that Senator Benjamin prefers the election of Lincoln to the success of Douglas, and that Daniel S. Dickinson says "Douglas is ten-fold worse than Lincoln." While then the Breckinridge Secessionists, in the last hope to retain power, are willing to cooperate with the Douglasites, it is a proposition to fuse for the control of the spoils and not for the triumph of any principle or the advocacy of any particular line of policy. To show what "Scripture Dick" thinks of those withwhom he would ally himself, we make an extract from his recent speech. As officially reported, he said:

But the great *impediment* to the Democratic progress is another element which has been brought into the Democratic party, that causes it *ten-fold* more embarrassment than all its hereditary foes—and that is the element of division that has been brought in under the pretence of an *independent action, called a Democratic nomination.* A nomination based upon the idea of Sherwood Forest. Why? Because

"Good old rule sufficeth them—
The simple plan
That they should keep, who have the power,
And they should get, who can."

This party is in the field with its candidates. I have naught to say of its candidates personally, because the questions involved in this contest are higher than mere personal considerations. It is of the principles we will treat, and lay the men aside. Nor do I dwell upon the technicalities of regularity of conventions, or of delegates to this, that, or the other. *I start with this bold, broad, and defiant proposition, that the element in the Democratic party opposed to it is as sectional to-day as is the Republican, and far more mischievous.*

☞The Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia, concludes a recent letter to a friend in Maryland as follows:

I assure you that I take a deep interest in the success of the only National Union ticket now before the people for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, headed by the names of John Bell and Edward Everett. Whilst I am a Whig, I have ever been such since I became connected in any way with public life—long before—always in fact since I attained to manhood—still I am ready to relinquish my own cherished opinions and unite with all the friends of constitutional liberty in an effort to preserve the Union—as of more value than the mere advantages to be obtained by the success of parties and the advancement of men to high and distinguished stations.

That the blessings we enjoy as a nation are in danger of being lost by the triumph of mere sectional feeling over patriotism—by the alienation of one portion of the Union from another, and by the election of mere pretenders to office, without regard to their sentiments, qualifications, or fitness, none who observe the course of current events will for a moment deny. Independent, too, of the great question, in reference to the Union and its preservation, all men who have regard for their own interests—the happiness of themselves or that of their children—should ask, who is most likely to aid in bringing back the Government in its administration to something like its primitive purity? Who of all the various candidates have given the best proof that they are honest, faithful, and capable? Who most devoted to the peace and harmony at home, as well as peace abroad? Who are most likely to enforce the laws that have been enacted for the public good? Who, when they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, will look to the great ends for which Government alone was instituted? There are no two men in the Union more likely to do justice than who answer better the character of wise, virtuous, and prudent statesmen—than those whom the Baltimore Convention of the 9th of May selected as the candidates of the Constitutional Union Party. There is in fact no other party, at this time, deserving the name of a national party—all others are sectional, radical, and drifting to utter ruin and disunion. Strange it is that the more prudent and good men of all parties, and we must admit that there are such in all, do not unite at once unite and make with us an honest effort for the salvation of all that is near and dear to the hearts of all true lovers of their country!

There are men at the North, as there are in the South and the West, who I am sure will come to the rescue—whatever may have been their previous party associations—to the rescue of the country man to do his duty. The sons of Maryland will never falter—those of Virginia will remember their friends and neighbors—may they each be found upholding the banners of the Constitution when the hour of trial shall have come.

WM. L. GOGGIN.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Fisherville and vicinity met for the purpose of organizing a Union club, whereupon, motion of Dr. Wm. Douglas, Dr. O. S. Wilson was called to the chair.

Dr. S. H. Reid, John Y. Nethernton, Wm. Malone, Michael Shrote, E. Walters, and W. D. Scearce, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That in John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the patriotic candidates nominated by the Baltimore National Union Convention, we recognize the only sound, conservative, and national ticket now before the people as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of this nation.

Resolved, That we, as Union-loving and law-abiding citizens, pledge our cordial support to this ticket, and our best energies to aid in securing to support the Union against all ultraism, whether from the North or from the South.

Resolved, That we look upon the Republican party in the North and the Yancey secession party in the South as sectional, fanatical, and equally subversive of the great principles which bind the States together in a common Union.

Resolved, That we look upon the election of John Bell to the Presidency, and Edward Everett to the Vice Presidency, as the only sure and safe guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, and the maintenance of the laws under the Constitution as the only true source of fraternal feeling among the people.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial support to the Union candidates for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and for the Sheriff of Jefferson county.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, together with the resolutions, be sent to the Louisville Journal for publication.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, Dr. S. H. Reid was elected President; John Y. Netherton, Vice-President; W. D. Scearce, Secretary; Allen Coon, Treasurer; G. H. Smith, James Crutchen, W. Driskell, Finance Committee.

After the organization of the Club, John McNeal, a prominent Douglas man of Shelby, was called upon, who urged his Democratic friends to go for Gen. Goggin on next Monday.

Col. Norman was next called and ably responded to the call in a brief Bell and Everett speech.

W. D. SCEARCE, Secretary.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CADIZ, Ky., July 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: A most fearful, bitter, and relentless warfare is now going on in this part of Kentucky between the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge. The most opprobrious epithets are used in their discussions, such as traitors, disunionists, abolitionists, &c.

This is perhaps unfortunate for the party, but the salvation of the country.

Until the return of the Hon. Mr. Burnett from Washington but little was said among the Democrats in relation to the respective claims of the two Democratic candidates for President. The threatening manner and dictatorial air which he assumed, however, on his return, has sprung a strong Douglas party in this county, which is augmenting in numbers every day, and now threatens to crush out the Yancey wing of Democracy here. Mr. Burnett has been all-powerful in this end of the State. But the scepter of Judah has now departed. And how unfortunate for him his alliance with the Disunion-Yancey party of the South! Aside from politics, Burnett has many good, high, and noble qualities, and many even among his political opponents will regret his unfortunate position. But he, together with Yancey, Breckinridge, and others, must reap where and such must ever be the fate of misguided ambition.

The Whig fires of 1840 are kindling all over this Congressional district, and many old Whigs that joined the Democrats some years ago are falling into the ranks of the Union party and fighting under the banner of Bell and Everett. And may that banner wave until no longer the dark cloud of dissolution shall tinge the bright horizon of the hopes of America.

Put down Trigg for a hundred majority in August for the old veteran and soldier of 1812.

M.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WASHINGTON, ARK., July 26, 1860.

Believing that you would not object hearing from this part of Arkansas, it is with feelings of pride and satisfact on that I can inform you of the rapid progress of our cause. We are getting thoroughly organized through every portion of the State, and, from the rapid increase of our numbers, feel that we are not working without success. In this section the Democratic party has fallen like a bomb-shell in the ranks of the "unterrified" of this State, and the old conservative portion of them have been long in deciding with which party to fight. In large numbers they are flocking to the banner of the "National Union Party," where they are doing noble fighting against the increasing tide of Abolitionism.

Thoughtful and patriotic men of all parties are beginning to see that the only chance to defeat Lincoln is for uniting upon Bell and Everett. Politicians of course are fighting against us, but, thank God, the honest masses are steady yeomanry of the nation are with us, and, with their help united, we can safely defy all chicanery, bribery, and disunion office-seekers, and march forward, triumphantly shouting, "God and our Country." "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

We are to have two Democratic electoral tickets in this State, and, after the "ides" of November are past, you shall hear a good report of this once misruled and benighted, but the then redeemed State of Arkansas.

A HENRY CLAY WHIG.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1860.

THE ELECTION.—We cannot at present undertake to state positively the result of the Kentucky election of last Monday. There is a bare possibility that the power of money and of fraud at some of the points that we have not heard from may astonish us very unpleasantly, but we have very little doubt that the State has not only gone for Combs against the Breckinridge and Lane candidate, but done so by a large, even an overwhelming majority. At any rate almost every county, almost every precinct, from which we have received returns, has done gloriously, and our strong conviction is, that Kentucky, glorious old Kentucky, has struck Yancey-Breckinridgeism as dead as if her right hand were armed with Jove's thunderbolts. And, what is particularly gratifying to our city pride, the portion of the State which has achieved most in the noble conflict is Louisville. She stands to the rest of Kentucky as she stood in '40 and in '44, when she proudly won and proudly wore the grand title of the banner city of the banner State of the Union.

John C. Breckinridge is young and talented and popular and ambitious. He has felt that he could not afford to be beaten in the preliminary conflict in his own State. He has looked upon the struggle as being to himself a matter of public life or death—as what must settle the question of his political future. A great party in the South, identified with him in political fortune, having boundless wealth at command, and more than willing to stake everything upon his success, has felt an interest in the battle not inferior to his own, and the Administration at Washington has brought its whole might to bear upon the issue. Of course tremendous agencies have everywhere been at work among us, and most assuredly if, in defiance of all those adverse and mighty influences, the opponents of the disunion candidate have carried the State by a decided majority, the effect cannot be otherwise than overwhelming. It cannot fail to create an immense agitation in the ocean of political events.

But we must defer our speculations for a little while. We may say in conclusion that even in the strong excitement which we naturally felt at the approach of the election of last Monday we did not in the slightest degree exaggerate the momentous importance of the occasion.

Illegal votes were polled [in this city on Monday] by hundreds: the most palpable frauds were perpetrated upon the election franchise, and whatever mob-law, violence, and ruthlessness could do to perpetuate the reign of Plug Uglyism in Louisville was indorsed, sanctioned, and approved, not only by the Know Nothings but by the Douglasites.—*Courier of yesterday.*

If we are correctly informed, there was nothing to afford the least color of authority for this very extraordinary paragraph. Most certainly no election, in any city so large as this, ever passed off more quietly than ours did. Of course on election days, when men generally leave their daily employments and meet at hundreds of places, some disputes and dissensions will naturally arise, but never was there less of such things known here than on Monday. As for the assertion of the Courier that everything was done with mob-law, violence, and ruthlessness could do, it is not a statement of anything that occurred here but the mere fume or vapor of the wrath and mortification and disappointment boiling in the stingy pot of a partisan's soul. We do not mean to charge the Courier with making an intentional misstatement, but that paper should carefully inquire into facts and give itself time to get cool before indulging in vehement denunciations calculated to revive old exasperations in our city and old prejudices out of it.

The Louisville Democrat, though far from going to such extreme lengths as the Courier, has an article from which any reader would infer that men were freely cuffed, beaten, and blabored at the polls, and yet the editor of the Democrat must know that this was not the case. He must know it, for in another paragraph he says it. We find the following in his columns:

We heard of no fighting at any of the voting places yesterday. So far as we can learn, everything went off very quietly at the polls.

The editor of the Democrat says that he fears some of the police disgraced themselves by neglecting to put a stop to the cuffing, beating, and belaboring. But, as these things, according to his own declaration, did not occur at the polls, to which the attention of the police was no doubt particularly directed, very likely they escaped the observation of the officials. If however any of the police did disgrace themselves, let the police commissioners, who were appointed by the Governor, and who, being good Douglas men, must of course be acceptable to our neighbor of the Democrat, address themselves at once to the performance of their appointed duty.

Every little difficulty that we can hear of as having occurred here on Monday was a difficulty between Douglas Democrats and Breckinridge Democrats.

THE DISUNION TREASON.—There is scarcely a single Southern paper supporting Breckinridge and Lane that makes any secret of its desire to divide the Union, and the advocacy of the Secession candidates is placed distinctly upon the ground that their election will secure a dissolution of the Union, either by the success of those who will not oppose it, or by ensuring the success of Lincoln, and thus precipitating the cotton States into a revolution. The designed treason was at first spoken in muttered whisperings, except when some over-zealous Hotspur forgot caution, like Lancey, Toombs, or Iverson, and boldly proclaimed it. But the most out-spoken declaration we have yet seen comes from the Camden Register, an Alabama paper, which says:

We run up our flag to-day for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. We have unwaveringly concluded for the last ten years that all hope of a perpetuation of the Union in *two or more distinct governments of the territory comprising the United States of America*, and that such will intimately be done there can be no sort of doubt. There should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union: and, believing that the party to which we belong *is the only reliable one to carry out this measure* and secure all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability.

Here it is freely declared that two or more distinct governments should be made out of the present Union, and it is acknowledged that the party for which the Register raises its flag, that of Breckinridge and Lane, is the *only reliable one* to carry out the measure. Do the people of Kentucky see the significance of it? For the first time in the history of our nation we have a party organized to overturn the government, and Kentucky is degraded by having the leader of the Disunionists selected from her State. Who, upon reflection, can be astonished that from every hill and valley of our Commonwealth the returns are pouring in to show that Kentucky repudiates this miserable party, or that one of the darling and cherished sons of our State is ignominiously defeated in his first effort to wage war against the integrity of the Union as it is? This result too is brought about so quietly and in a mode so free from all vindictiveness of feeling, that it seems evident that the blow has been struck, not because Kentucky "loves Cæsar less, but that she loves Rome more."

It is said that Col. Gentry, of Tennessee, has declared for Breckinridge and Lane. We are rather glad that he has. He lost the respect of the Opposition party when he permitted himself to be so miserably used up and run over by Andy Johnson in the contest for the Governorship of Tennessee.—*Louisville Journal.*

We are very much surprised and mortified that Mr. Prentice should in a reckless moment permit himself to be so deceived as to write paragraph as the above. It plainly means that Col. Gentry lost the respect of the Opposition party because he did not "pitch into" Andy Johnson with a cane or Johnson broke knife for his benefit. It is a slander of Americanism.—*Shelbyville (Tenn.) Expositor.*

Our paragraph does *not* mean what the Expositor says it means. We did not hear the discussion between Johnson and Gentry, but scores of true men who did, and whom we have conversed with upon the subject, entertain the view our paragraph expresses. We have not said, either directly or by implication, that Gentry should have assailed Johnson "with cane or club or bowie-knife for his low blackguard abuse of Americanism," but we do say that he should on the spot have branded that abuse and its author with the terms they deserved. When Johnson, knowing Gentry to be a member of the American organization, pronounced the members of that organization to Gentry's face, as we are told he did upon all occasions, a set of ruffians and miscreants and traitors, Gentry, instead of tolerating such language from the lips of a man standing as his peer in the canvass, should have stigmatized its author as a calumniator and a blackguard and met the consequences.

The editor of the Expositor has no hesitation in using the term "blackguard" as applicable to Johnson's speeches, and, in our opinion, the word would have been quite as appropriate from the mouth of Gentry at the time as it is from the pen of the editor now.

☞Some body says with truth, that, if the Douglas Democrats have a hard road to travel, the other sort have a hard Lane to run.

The South True to the Union.

The tone of the South and its press has materially changed since the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane and the effects of their support have been calmly considered. Disunion is at a discount in all the Southern States, and many papers there, which at first supported the secession candidates, have, upon "the sober second thought," disclaimed the intention of lending aid or comfort to the enemies of the Union. It is a fact not to be refuted, that, in most of the Southern conventions at which Breckinridge and Lane are endorsed, the spirit of the disunion movement that induced the Yanceyites to secede at Baltimore is fully carried out. Thus in Charleston lately, at a meeting where the nomination of Breckinridge was ratified, R. Barnwell Rhett made a speech in which, the News says, "the strikingly enforced the propriety of the South's *preparing, under the lead of Breckinridge and Lane*, TO TAKE HER DESTINY INTO HER OWN HANDS, in the Union, if possible, if not, *out of it.*" There is another feature in the character of this Charleston meeting, which is that it recognized Breckinridge and Lane as the nominees of the Richmond Seceders' convention, and made no reference to their nomination by the Bolters' convention at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore. They were taken up, ratified and adopted as the candidates of the fire-eaters, who make no concealment of their designs to accomplish a dissolution of the Union. This same Rhett, who was the chief orator in the late Charleston ratification of Breckinridge and Lane, is the same man who desecrated the Fourth of July last year, in a speech at Grahamville, S. C., by this language:

Should the public regard, after I am gone, ever reach my humble services, let it be remembered that, after twenty years of earnest effort to preserve the Union, by keeping it within the limitations of the Constitution and arresting its fatal tendency to despotism, I turned at last to the salvation of my native land (the South), and in my latter years did all I could to dissolve her connection with the North and to establish for her a Southern Confederacy.

This is not the language, nor does it represent the sentiment, of the South. We have headed our article, "The South True to the Union;" and this assertion is based upon the fact that in every slave State the people are rushing to the conservative standard of Bell and Everett, repudiating the incendiary doctrines of Rhett, Toombs, Yancey, Keitt, and Iverson, and leaving the support of Breckinridge and Lane. We will give a few instances of the glorious state of feeling which pervades Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi; and we could enlarge them by dozens if our limits would allow us the pleasing privilege. The Haynesville (Ala.) Watchman, an old Democratic journal, published in the rich and populous county of Lowndes, and heretofore supporting Breckinridge and Lane, has abandoned them to advocate the election of Bell and Everett. In making this announcement to its readers, the Watchman remarks as follows:

It is with pride and a conscioueness that we are advocating the cause of truth and the highest interest of the country that we unfurl our banner to the breeze to-day, inscribed with the names of two of the ablest, most incorruptible, and patriotic statesmen whom a beneficent Providence has spared to a distracted country. We shall work for their election earnestly, believing that we are thus performing a duty we owe to ourselves and posterity. To whatever ability we possess we shall labor untiringly in behalf of that noble cause which has for its object—

"To put down sectional agitators and restore tranquility to the country, to purge the councils of the nation of those corrupt and effete demagogues who have no higher object than to plunder the treasury and, while in office to show to the conservative elements of the North that there is a Southern party with whom they can co-operate, which is aiming neither to steal land from nations with which we are at peace by filibusterism, nor to re-open the African slave trade, in disregard of law, nor, most heinous of all, 'to precipitate the cotton States into revolution;' and, finally, to save the Constitution, 'to preserve the Union, and to Enforce the Laws.'"

The Rome (Ga.) Courier, which has also been a Democratic journal, announces that it too will during the present canvass support the nominees of the National Union party, and in explanation of this step says:

We see nothing to be accomplished by further delay. We therefore take our stand upon the side of principles, and, if it be necessary, are willing to go down fighting for them. Those who prefer to wrangle for party names, party organizations, and party ascendancy can do so. We do not envy them their occupation, and will not join them in their unprofitable work.

The "Courier of the Peeche," hitherto a neutral paper, published at St. Martinsville, Parish of St. Martin, Louisiana, has placed the names of Bell and Everett at its mast-head. It is edited both in French and English, and enters into the contest with a spirit that shows the cause of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws" is not without strong support in that gallant State.

The Southern Herald, published at Fulton, Mississippi, and hitherto neutral in politics, has announced that during the present canvass it will advocate the claims of Bell and Everett, and noble friends are rushing to the banner of Conservatism in that State.

The Morehouse (Louisiana) Advocate, heretofore a Democratic journal, has announced that it will support the candidates of the National Union party. It has seen the folly of hesitating when the country is in danger. It recognizes the duty which pertains to every freeman to forget the ties of party when the preservation of the Union is at stake.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Post, heretofore a neutral paper, has declared for Bell and Everett. No patriot can be neutral in the coming struggle. Those who do not take sides for Union or for Disunion are like the cow-boys of the Revolution, straggling between the patriot and the royal camps to plunder when the fight is over.

The Daily News, of Jackson, Mississippi, has also renounced its neutrality during the present canvass and will support Bell and Everett. We glory in the fact that Mississippi repudiates the Democratic combinations against the peace of the country.

The Southwestern News, of Americus, Georgia, after having temporarily supported the pretensions of Breckinridge and Lane, has declared in favor of Douglas and Johnson, on the ground that it sees "but little chance for the former to carry a single State except South Carolina, unless they get the vote of Georgia by receiving the support of Mr. Bell's friends in the Legislature of the State," which is called to choose Presidential electors in case of no election being made by a majority of the voters in that State.

The Lake Providence (Louisiana) Herald, after having temporarily placed the names of Breckinridge and Lane at its mast-head, has withdrawn them for the purpose of deciding more maturely upon the relative claims of the two tickets competing for the support of the National Democracy. That is all we want. Error is easily put down when reason is left free to combat it, and has been always crushed by the weight of truth since Jefferson used the truism so forcibly in his Inaugural Address. The Herald's mature decision will bring it out for Bell and Everett.

And now, men of Kentucky, having struck one bold blow for the right, are you fully prepared to aid your Southern conservative friends in the next struggle? The cause of the Union and the Constitution desires your supporting votes. It is no call of mere party which animates for the contest. All party ties, as we have shown, are forgotten in the patriotic impulse to save our country from the curse of Disunion. The Democratic journals, above enumerated, are vying with those heretofore neutral and those which have ever been conservative in their determined resistance to the pernicious doctrines of the extremists who support Breckinridge and Lane. Kentucky has never given her vote to a candidate who was not pledged to the perpetuity of the Union and the restoration of peace to its distracted councils. Buchanan, it is true, forfeited all his pledges, and now he is using all his influence to make Mr. Breckinridge his successor. Is not this ground for distrusting Mr. Breckinridge? Is it for the nation's future peace and welfare that we should further trust one who is now consorting with the most daring traitors against that peace and welfare? As our first answer to these questions was given last Monday in our vote for Leslie Combs, let us all prepare to give another and a more decisive response next November. The country from Maine to California will rejoice to hear the report from Kentucky. The flash of popular resentment which was seen in every patriot's eyes, is now speaking in thunder tones of rebuke as last Monday's results are sped over the telegraph wires, to all who dare to think of a disolution of the Union under any pretext.

FATAL AFFRAY.—During the election in Midway, Woodford county, on Monday, a fight occurred between James Thornton and James Davis, two young men living in the place, which resulted in the sudden death of Thornton. It appears that the parties, after a short contest, had been separated, and were about to disperse among the crowd, when Hillery Davis, brother of James, drew a pistol and shot Thornton. We learn that the difficulty did not originate from any cause growing out of or having anything to do with the election.

INGRATITUDE.—The majority of the Union papers of the South, the Louisville Journal inclusive, are engaged in a business which exhibits a want of that candor and gratitude which we might expect from upright and conservative men and motives. The Journal acknowledges that Lincoln can get no vote in Kentucky or in the South. It admits that Lincoln is an "honest man," and implies that if elected President he would administer the Government in the spirit of conservatism and patriotism. Yet we find that paper continually meddling with Indiana politics, and urging the old Whigs, etc., to coalesce with the Douglas faction to beat Lincoln; or to form a Bell-Everett party, and thus aid in giving the nation another quadrennial lease of the "Reign of Terror." This fractious course is exceedingly ungrateful. We do not believe Mr. Geo. D. Prentice is altogether accountable for this course of the Journal; for he certainly knows that but for the appreciative free minds of the anti-slavery North, he would have been in comparative obscurity to this hour.

Can the Journal give plausible reasons why it is thus meddling with the suffrages of a sister State?—*Indiana Eastern Courier.*

The preceding paragraphs are in some respects courteous enough, and we shall endeavor to reply courteously. We don't know what reason the Indiana editor has to say, that, but for "the appreciation of the anti-slavery North," we should have been "in comparative obscurity to this hour." We are certainly gratified with the many evidences we have had of Northern appreciation, but, for nearly thirty years, we have published a Kentucky paper, which, if it is what we believe it to be, would have redeemed us from obscurity even without the valued aid of Northern appreciation. Our paper has indeed a large circulation in the North, but it has four times as large a one in the South, and we have no idea that Southern men read and admire and sustain it out of deference to "the appreciating free minds of the anti-slavery North." The South does not look to the North in forming its opinions of editors.

The Indiana editor thinks that we are factions in urging the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in Indiana and the other non-slaveholding States. He is right in supposing that we consider Mr. Lincoln an honest man and a conscientious politician, but we should most assuredly regard the election of a man to the Presidency, who has no support worth mentioning in one of the two great sections of the country, and whose principles are utterly obnoxious and abhorrent to that whole section, as a great and most deplorable national calamity—a calamity to the South and North alike. We are honestly and earnestly devoting our efforts to the election of Bell and Everett, men who have the respect and confidence of both sections, though not perhaps the first choice of both, and we believe, that, if our advice shall be heeded by the foes of sectionalism, they will be triumphantly elected. If our seeking to accomplish this result is "ingratitude" to the North, then patriotism and gratitude to a section are in conflict with each other. God pity us if we can have no higher motives in this momentous canvass than to make a display of our thankfulness to the men of a section for appreciating us personally.

This editor undertakes to administer a rebuke to us for daring to express our opinion as to what our friends in Indiana should do. He thinks us guilty of unpardonable presumption in "meddling," as he calls it, "with the suffrages of a Sister State." His notion is that we, with a circulation in Indiana larger no doubt than his own, and with a circulation of thousands in each one of many States, should express no opinion as to the duties of freemen anywhere outside of Kentucky. It reminds us of some little village newspapers we have seen abusing other village newspapers for presuming to intermeddle with political affairs outside of their respective villages or counties. To this editor who takes us to task, we have to reply, that, if we belong to Kentucky, we belong to the United States as well, and, that we consider ourselves bound by every consideration of patriotism to say and do whatever we have a constitutional right to say and do for the promotion of the country's good in every section and State and county and city.

The Tuneyites have read a lesson in the vote of yesterday, which, we guess of bluff and brag is now at an end.—*Democrat.*

You must see, from what the Courier says, how very much you are mistaken in saying that "the game of bluff and brag is now at an end." The editor of the Courier plays that game now more extensively than he did before. Before the terrible rout of his party on Monday, he said he *believed* Kentucky would go for Breckinridge, but *now* he says he *knows* it will. That rout has changed belief to knowledge. How such an effect could spring from such a cause, it is not our business to inquire.

As it is to be presumed that the readers of so respectable a paper as the Louisville Courier will freely risk their cash upon what their editor says he knows, such of our friends as belong to the betting class can of course get as heavy and as numer

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
Of Massachusetts.

National Union Electoral Ticket.

State at Large.
W. B. WATKINSON, of Mason.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, of Pulaski.

District Electors.
1.—Q. C. GOLDEY, of McCracken.
2.—A. CRAVENS, of Christian.
3.—WM. SAMPSON, of Barren.
4.—R. HOSKINS, of Clinton.
5.—PHIL. LEA, of Bullitt.
6.—W. M. FULKERSON, of Owsley.
7.—W. G. BULLOCK, of Shelby.
8.—JNO. M. HARLAN, of Franklin.
9.—JOHN B. HUSTON, of Oldham.
10.—W. B. RANKIN, of Grant.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860.

☞We ask attention to the Address of the National Executive Committee of the Union Party, which will be found in our columns this morning. It should be read by every voter in the country and carefully considered. It explains concisely, but irrefutably, the principles of policy upon which the Union Party are prepared to battle for their leaders Bell and Everett. It is a document that every friend of the Union cause should read himself and then hand it over to his neighbor and beg him to peruse it.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Our readers have seen, by the returns from North Carolina, that there has been a great popular change there in favor of the Union party, a change not amounting as yet however to a revolution. In the preceding election of Governor, the Democratic candidate, received a majority of more than sixteen thousand, and this majority was half annihilated in the late trial.

The Baltimore Clipper says with truth that the result is a victory of great significance for the Union party. It is an unerring indication that North Carolina will give her electoral vote, without fail, for Bell and Everett in November. In the election that has just taken place, the *Democratic party was united;* in November it will be divided between the Douglas and Breckinridge tickets. A united Democracy, starting with a majority of over sixteen thousand, has barely carried the State. It cannot be expected by the most sanguine Democrat that either portion of the same party, when divided, will be able to carry it against the Union party candidates.

The vote for John Pool is hardly an approximation of the vote that will be cast for Bell and Everett in North Carolina in November. The programme of the Gubernatorial canvass was fully made up before the Union party was in the field. Its organization in that State is not yet completed. The principal issue in the State election was a purely local one, yet, under all these disadvantages and against a united Democracy, the Opposition there have reduced by more than half the immense Democratic majority, and have demonstrated their ability to carry the State triumphantly for the Union party nominees in the Presidential election, when the Democracy will be weakened by division, and the Union party will be strengthened by organization and daily accessions to their ranks.

This result in North Carolina is an evidence of the popular revolution in favor of Bell and Everett which is in progress. It should encourage the Union men everywhere to new and more vigorous efforts, and fill them with confidence that all the Southern States except South Carolina may be carried for the noble and patriotic statesmen whose names are inscribed upon the banner of the Union party. It was hoping for an apparent impossibility to hope to overcome the tremendous Democratic majority in the old North State; but the result shows that that majority can be, and beyond any doubt will be, in November, overcome, and that North Carolina will be redeemed and regenerated, and will be found *side by side* with Maryland and Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee and Louisiana, victoriously supporting Bell and Everett.

☞The editor of the Courier still insists that men were knocked down at the polls on Monday, but we think he has by this time become too cool to be willing to repeat the passionate declaration he made on Tuesday morning that "everything was done which mob-law, violence, and ruthlessness could do." He will probably not repeat that declaration now, for he admits that our late election, compared with previous elections in this city, was "quiet" and "peaceable," and surely, if there is any truth in this admission, everything was *not* done on Monday, "which mob-law, violence, and ruthlessness could do."

Our neighbor, as if fearing that his tardy acknowledgment in regard to the comparative peace and quiet that prevailed on Monday might possibly be a benefit to the reputation of our city, takes pains to hunt up or invent an explanation of this state of case, and favors the public at home and abroad with the expression of his conviction that things are to be just as bad at the elections in this city hereafter as they have ever been. We hope he will not be too anxious to show himself herein a true oracle.

If it is true, that violence was done at the polls in this city on Monday, and if, as is alleged or intimated by one of the Democratic papers, the police disgraced themselves by not interfering to arrest the disturbers or the disturbances, we say, as we have said already, let the Democratic Police Commissioners, appointed by the Governor and possessing no doubt the confidence of the Democracy, and most certainly as bitter in their partisanship as any two men in Louisville, do their official duty. Let the editor of the Courier insist that these Commissioners shall promptly and faithfully do the work which it is their official duty to do. Let them enter upon an investigation and call for proof of the charges against police officers, and, if the charges be established, inflict upon the offenders the punishment prescribed by the law. What are they good for if they do nothing to punish members of the police who calmly and without the slightest interference permit everything to be done at the polls that mob law, violence, and ruthlessness could do? Isn't this the very time when the efficacy of the Democratic plan of Police Commissioners should be tested?

☞Last year the Hon. John W. Stevenson's district gave him a majority of three thousand four hundred. He was exceedingly busy upon the stump throughout the canvass that has just closed, and the district has gone against his candidate by a handsome majority. Geo. B. Hodge, the Breckinridge Senatorial elector for the State at large, resides in that district; and we learn that in the city where he lives the Breckinridge candidate had only about fifty votes out of the seven hundred taken.

If Stevenson and Hodge, instead of extending their labors to other portions of the State, had confined their whole attention to their own district, there's no telling, there's hardly any guessing, how huge the majority against them might have been.

☞Gen. McQueen, of South Carolina, in an address to his constituents on the 4th, advocated the "secession of the South from the Union if a Black Republican should be elected President of this Government." That is the programme. Secede at Charleston, and at Baltimore divide the "secession of the South from the Union if a Black Republican should be elected President of this Government." That is the programme. Secede at Charleston, and at Baltimore divide the Democratic party, elect Lincoln thereby, and then secede from the Union!

☞Our neighbor of the Democrat promises John C. Breckinridge full absolution if he will request, but adds:

If he does not, however, avail himself now of the opportunity, we will have to have masses said, as the only way to save him.

Unfortunately for poor Mr. Breckinride, the "*masses*" seem more likely to damn than to save him.

The Know Nothing candidates were openly voted for by men who claim to be Democrats *per se.—Courier.*

We suppose the Courier means that the Know Nothing candidates were voted for by men who claim to be Democrats in virtue of the authority of the Roman Pontiff.

☞There has been a great deal of speculation as to the nature of the bottom of the ocean. Won't the Breckinridge party send us up a description of the bottom of the ocean of politics?

From the way in which Combs has cleaned out the dandruff of disunion in Kentucky, we would judge him to be fine toothed.—*Democrat.*

He has cleaned out something worse than dandruff. He has done a lively business.

☞Mr. Yancey fancies himself "looking down upon the friends of Bell and Everett." He will never be able to do that unless they attend his hanging.

☞John C. Breckinridge is beaten in his own precinct, his own city, his own county, his own District, and "his own State. Oh, what a candidate!

Let us sound the bugle on every hill and in every valley in Kentucky.—*Democrat.*

Pray change your programme a little. Ring the *bell* instead of sounding the bugle.

☞John C. Breckinridge's fate is sealed. Yes, signed, sealed, and delivered.

☞The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, a paper which we need not tell our readers supports Breckinridge for the Presidency, contains an article on "The Crisis." It desires to drop all party recrimination, to sound no false alarms, to mince no words, to give timely warning of all real danger, and thinks "the people should not suffer partisan feelings or the hopes of party triumph to mislead or impel them to a false position." All this is antecedent to the Register's declaration of its opinions concerning the crisis aforesaid. It says the election of Lincoln will "result in a dissolution of the Union," as the South cannot and will not feel secure in it; that the whole South stands pledged to resist the same "at all hazzards and to the last extremity;" that there is "a large majority of the Southern people who will not wait for an *overt act*, but are for dissolution in the event of Lincoln's election; they will not wait for his inauguration. No course of conduct he can pursue will inspire Southern confidence," &c. This is the very ground which the Yancey-Breckinridge party occupies everywhere, and the Knoxville Register uses all its powers of persuasion to induce others to join its treason, and appeals particularly to the Bell and Everett men of the South. We must give the Register's language in full. It says:

> While this is the position of a large majority of the South there are some newspapers and politicians who have announced the policy of *submission* on his inauguration, but resistance to his proclaimed policy, even to the extent of a dissolution of the Union. This position we fear is assumed too much in a partisan spirit and with the design of making a party issue. Our confidence in the bone and sinew of the Southern Opposition, in their fidelity to the Constitution and rights of the South, leaves no ground to doubt that on this question they stand side by side with Southern Democrats. We have yet to see any resolutions adopted by any convention or mass meeting in the South, of either party, which declared such a policy. At a Union meeting held in this city, in January last, the committee on resolutions reported a resolution substantially embracing that d ctrine. It was strongly opposed by one of the leading members of the Opposition, and was withdrawn before it was submitted to a test vote. The Union sentiment is as strong in this section as in any part of the United States. We have scarcely heard a political speech in this city that the speaker did not swear that "the Union must and shall be preserved." Yet, with all this attachment to the Union, they are not willing to resist it at a sacrifice of life, should the President would not, *per se*, be a just cause for dissolution. They believe, with the whole South, that such an election would be placed to the credit of that party which the mob's back." The Union would sink under the load.
>
> The Abolitionists of the North have grown and fattened on the idea that the South is divided on the question of slavery, and that the love of the Union is so strong that we will submit to any act rather than see it dissolved. It is time there will be a proper understanding between the two sections, and that the South should know at what point with us "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." If we have truly stated *that* point, both parties ought to proclaim it. We do not ask them to unite in support Mr. Breckinridge instead of Mr. Bell; that we leave to their own sense of propriety. But we do ask them, as Southern men, to declare in *emphatic terms* the position they mean to assume in the event of Lincoln's election.
>
> If we cannot agree upon *men*, let us at least agree upon such a vital measure. Let us with one voice declare to the North, that, whatever may be *their* course, Abraham Lincoln can never be inaugurated President of the *United* States. Or, if unwilling to take that position, let us declare to the North, "this and not one is done." If the position indicated was taken—if the North love the Union, it will check their mad course—and if they are determined on its destruction, the South is prepared to meet it.

The Register makes a very sorry argument in favor of a very sorry cause, but all its appeals to self interest and sectional feeling and all its sophistry will fail to influence the minds of the National Union men. We intend to beat the little giant, Jack the giant-killer, the rail-splitter, and all other candidates, and elect Bell and Everett. We should deeply deplore the election of Lincoln, because the Register and all others who desire secession will make that event the plea for immediate disunion; but we would as soon have Gerrit Smith or Wendell Phillips in the Presidential chair as a man who contemplates in any contingency, arising from the exercise of a constitutional right, the propriety of dissolving the Union. If the majority of the American people, through the forms prescribed by the Constitution, succeed in electing Lincoln and Hamlin, we are as much bound to recognize them as our executive officers, as we should be bound to recognize Douglas or Breckinridge in case either of them should obtain the victory. It is all idle to talk of secession as the result of a party triumph. The Union has been afflicted with Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan within the last sixteen years, and it yet survives. We don't see that Lincoln could be any more unfriendly to Southern interests than Pierce and Buchanan have been by keeping up the eternal slavery agitation. There are no grounds for apprehension of evil from the election of President if the people are true to themselves. A President is no dictator; his power is circumscribed; he has no offices to bestow on favorites, no money to spend, and no rewards to conciliate his supporters except those which meet the approval of the people's representatives in Congress. Bad men must pass bad laws before dangerous Presidents can imperil the public safety. The Thirty Million Bill, so strenuously urged by the Democrats to give political power to Buchanan's Administration and perpetuate the Democratic dynasty, was a worse proposition than any we should apprehend from a Republican President, in the event of the election of Lincoln. We magnify the power of the executive office and underrate the power of the people in all these alarms. There are curbs, restraints, and restrictions imposed on and thrown around the Presidential office by the Constitution and Laws, which make it a mere administrative position without as much real and direct patronage as the Governors of many of our States enjoy. The true security of the South is to be found under that Constitution and in the ægis of the laws. If the slave States want protection, repose, and quiet, let them send statesmen and not windy orators to Congress; let them conciliate and not be imitating continually this Samsonian feat of sending foxes with lighted firebrands tied to their tails into the Northern camp. Let them cease to talk of disunion and secession, and come to the determination to support national men on the national platform. Let them ostracise their dangerous leaders from windy Keitt to solemn Hunter; let them keep Toombs and Iverson and Yancey at home, that they may "play the fool nowheres but in their own house;" let them drop the support of the scheming Senatorial oligarchy, who live in sectional flames as salamanders do in fire. Let us have legislation for the Union according to the expression of the popular will. Do not let geographical drags be used continually to impede the adjustment of a Tariff, the location of a Pacific railroad, and the proper allotment of the public lands. Come up to the work of legislation in a broad and catholic spirit of nationality, and not with notions "cabined, cribbed, confined" to the interests of the Gulf States, the Mississippi valley, the growing Northwest, the manufacturing East, or the commercial Atlantic States. Let each section lean lovingly and trustingly on the other; let us be a band of brothers, and exorcise the devilish "spirit of the first born Cain" from our bosoms. The first murder was the result of unfraternal jealousy as regarded the offerings of the "fruits of the ground" and "the firstlings of the flock;" let it not be the type of our national discord arising from the interests of cotton and wool. If the time should ever arrive when the hand of one brother State is lifted up fatally against the other, and the voice from the awful storm-cloud of the world's indignation asks the disunionist "where is thy brother?" it will not be long before he exclaims in the grief-stricken language of the first fratricide: "My punishment is greater than I can bear."

BEAUTIFUL FLAG.—The gallant Union men at the junction of the Nashville and Lebanon Branch Railroads may be justly proud of the honor of possessing the handsomest Bell and Everett flag we have seen during the campaign. The order for the flag, regardless of expense, was given to Mr. Hugh Wilkins, on Fourth street, between Main and Market, who, by the bye, is so excessively modest that nobody suspected him of the ability to execute such a superb piece of work. The flag is a beauty. Hugh and everybody else may well be proud of it. Long may it wave—an emblem of truth and a terror to Factionists.

☞The Frankfort Yeoman on the morning after the election said:

> The telegraphic returns received here last night look decidedly unfavorable to the Democracy. They are from points, however, where we expected heavy losses. We have not seen enough yet to form a clear idea of the result, but McClarty's chances are the best, and we believe he is elected by a scratch.

Our *cue* here has been that you played for *the pocket* in the mountain districts, and that Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington City, were your markers to the tune of $100,000. But you have lost the game, scratching won't save you, it isn't on the balls, Mr. Yeoman.

☞We are very glad to hear that Hindman, the disunion Congressman of Arkansas, has been defeated as a candidate for re-election by Mr. Sypert, the Union candidate. Hindman has seemed to think that his especial mission in Congress is to get up fights. He doesn't appear to know how to do anything else, and we have no particular reason to think that he does that very skillfully.

> Are you for the Union unconditionally? says a querulous correspondent. We are for nothing unconditionally this side of heaven.—*Democrat.*

And not for heaven, we presume, unless you can hope to meet the Little Giant there.

☞Our neighbor says that some old Democrats have gone off after strange gods. Well, devils *are* rather queer gods—that's a fact.

ADDRESS OF THE
National Executive Committee
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY
To the People of the United States.

ROOMS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
357 D Street, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1860.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We beg leave to present to your consideration, a few of the reasons which, in our judgment, make it the imperative duty of the reflecting and patriotic voters of the United States to cast their suffrages at the coming Presidential election for John Bell and Edward Everett, the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. All men, whatever be their political convictions, and in whatever parts of the country they may live, must admit that our political condition at this time is at once unnatural and alarming. In all free countries, governed by representative bodies, there are, and ever must be, political parties. The natural division of these parties is in conformity with certain original principles in humanity itself. One party represents permanency, and one progression; one the propelling and one the guiding principle. The prosperity and healthy growth of free countries depend upon the adjustment and proportion of the forces represented by these two parties, moving within the sphere of the Constitution and alike inspired by patriotic impulse. The parties which, under various names, have, until a few years past, divided the country, have represented, or professed to represent, these principles, though it has often happened that the particular issues on which they were opposed were accidental, and not essential.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

But recently a change has come over the spirit of our politics, and the natural antagonism of parties has been disturbed. In fifteen of the thirty-three States which now compose our Confederacy, the institution of African slavery exists; and all admit that, within these States, it is entirely beyond the sphere and jurisdiction of the National Government. At the time of the formation of the Constitution it had a legal existence, at least, in nearly all the States. From that time to this it has been a subject powerfully moving the sympathies and passions of a portion of the community, and it cannot be denied that it has considerably enhanced the difficulty of governing and administering the country. But the peculiar dangers which grew out of the existence of slavery were always met with the wisdom and patriotism which were requisite for their adjustment and solution. The Constitution itself was the birth of a spirit of generous concession and magnanimous compromise; and in a like spirit the country was long governed. One crisis of more than common attitude and peril occurred in 1820, upon the admission of Missouri; and another in 1850, upon the admission of California; but both were happily passed, and in both cases, after some moments of anxious suspense, the coils of strife were quietly unwound and harmony was restored.

At the adjournment of Congress, in 1850, the country was at peace. There was no portion of the territory of the United States which had not been settled by peaceful, and in every case disposed, irrepealable law. The anti-slavery agitation had been mainly confined to a few overzealous persons in certain localities. It had excited a disorder, more in the politics of some of the States; it had sent some ardent partisans to the national legislature; but it had no marked influence upon the politics of the nation. No political party had embodied in its platform of this position than the fact, that at the Presidential election in the autumn of 1852, Mr. Hale, the candidate of the Free Soil party, received but 158,123 votes, to Mr. Pierce's 1,605,235, and Gen. Scott's 1,330,089.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

But this an-picious calm was disturbed, and all the winds of sectional strife were let loose by events occurring between the Presidential election of 1852, and that of 1856. Prominent among these were the unwarranted abrogation of the Missouri compromise in 1854, the acts of violence which occurred in Kansas, and the persistent efforts of the Federal Administration to force that Territory in the Union. So great was the effect produced by that long agitation, that Gen. Hale's meagre vote of 158,128, Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate, had 1,341,814, to Mr. Buchanan's 1,838,232, and Mr. Fillmore's 874,707. Since that time the Republican party has maintained its imposing character, and now presents as formidable a front before the country as it ever did.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Great pains have been taken in the Northern States by Republican speakers to represent the disturbance of the Missouri compromise as a Southern measure, and one of the acts of which they are wont to call the slave power; but such speakers show more party zeal than love of truth. The feeling in regard to that compromise was substantially the same in both sections of the country, each conceived that it had yielded something of constitutional right, but both acquiesced in the result as a measure of healing and peace. Its repeal took the North and South alike by surprise; not a petition to that effect was presented from any Southern State, and the bond that set this disastrous ball in motion was the hand of a Northern man, and the vote for the action of Congress was cast by Northern Senators, who, with him, and thirteen against him, and of these fourteen were from the northern States; had these fourteen voted the other way, the compromise would not have been disturbed. That measure was a Democratic measure, and the leaders of the Democratic party are alone responsible for it, and for its consequences. They having sown the wind, are now reaping the whirlwind. The retribution which has fallen upon their once powerful organization can awaken no sympathy, for it is evident that the righteous penalty exacted from those who break the law of right. Their party is now cleft in twain, and the two divided portions turn towards each other a countenance of "irrepressible conflict" and uncircumlocutable animosity. There are no quarrel- like family quarrels, and there is no hatred like the hatred that once was love.

MR. DOUGLAS AND MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Douglas, representing the principle or rather the policy (for we deny it the name of principle) of popular sovereignty, is strong at the North. Mr. Breckinridge, representing the doctrine of national intervention in behalf of slavery, and identified with the present Administration, is strong at the South. Mr. Douglas will probably command a larger popular vote than Mr. Breckinridge, but he certainly cannot carry a single Southern State, and unaided by other parties his success in any Northern State is questionable. It is doubtful whether Mr. Breckinridge can obtain the vote of more than one Southern State, and he cannot hope to carry a single one in the North.

The election of either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas we should regard as a serious misfortune to the country. Except upon the particular point on which they are at issue, we may presume that the course and policy of their administrations would be substantially the same. The election of either would continue those abuses and corruptions which have done so much to demoralize our people, which have brought our institutions into such unbounded disrepute abroad, and excited the unperverted conscience of the whole country so energetically protests.

NO CHANCE FOR DOUGLAS OR BRECKINRIDGE.

But we deem it unnecessary to speculate upon the consequences of an event which is never to take place. The election of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge is simply an impossibility, and the Democratic party North and South may as well look the fact steadily in the face to-day as hereafter, for to this conclusion they must come at last. A political house divided against itself cannot stand. Every man in the country of sound mind, whose wish is not father to his thought, must be convinced that neither of the Democratic candidates can be chosen by a popular vote.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A SECTIONAL PARTY.

Before the people of the United States the contest is between Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett; and, assuming this as a fixed fact, we proceed to state some of the reasons which should induce all well-wishers to their country to vote for the former rather than the latter. These reasons apply with equal force to the North and the South.

The great, the obvious, the insuperable objection to Mr. Lincoln's election is found in the fact that he is a sectional candidate, and that the Republican party is a sectional party. In fifteen out of the thirty-three States which compose our Union, the Republican party has no numerical existence; and, should Mr. Lincoln be chosen, his administration could have no Southern support, but only Southern opposition. We are well aware how energetically the Republicans will deny that all designs hostile to the constitutional rights of the South; we believe that many of its members are sincere in these disclaimers; the distrust awakened throughout the South by the reckless and attitude of the Republican party may be a groundless distrust. That the Republican party is honestly believed throughout the whole South to be a sectional party, and as such is viewed with uncompromising hostility, is enough for the purposes of our argument. If they have earned what is beyond a doubt undeserving, it is a misfortune, to the consequences of which they must submit. But surely they have not earned it without a cause. To say nothing of the reckless and unwarrantable language which their most popular speakers are in the habit of using—to say nothing of the fact that many of their campaign documents are mere abolition tracts—to say nothing of the fact that the press and platform of the entire South, the unconstitutional statutes which some of the Northern States have passed, against the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law—are in direct opposition to the professions of the party, and justify the distrust which the South entertains of them. We do not say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be fatal to the Union. We are no disunionist; and no disunionist has a right to be a member of the Constitutional Union party. Under any possible combination of circumstances, we cannot be aware of a dissolution of the Union as anything but the greatest of calamities. Come what will, we shall stand by the Union as the most precious jewel of our souls. But, knowing the great and liberal spirit of the Southern people, we do say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would expose the Union to a peril of the most imminent nature. We feel it and see it exposed. And, further, we do say that the attempt to govern the country upon the distinctive and peculiar principles of the Republican party would be fatal to the Union. In other words, the attempt on the part of the National Government, by positive law, to exclude slavery from such portion of the national domain as would become slave territory but for such exclusion, would, in our opinion, break up the Union. And the converse of the proposition is equally true; any attempt on the part of the National Government to force slavery, by positive law, into such portion of the national domain as would become free territory but for such intervention, would also break up the Union.

The calm and dispassionate observer can see in the Republican movement only a combination of the Northern States to take the government of the whole country into their hands, and to administer it with reference to an exclusively Northern policy. And in like manner the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge propose to take the government of the whole country into their hands, with a view of administering it with reference to an exclusively Southern policy. In either case, the result would be a diversion of the General Government from its legitimate sphere; or rather an assumption of powers on the part of the General Government not delegated to it, which one-half of the Confederacy would regard as a usurpation, and to which it would refuse to submit. The fact that our Union is composed in part of slaveholding States, and in part of non-slaveholding States, imposes grave duties upon both sections—duties of forbearance, concession, and conciliation; respect for each other's convictions; tenderness in handling each other's sensitive points—in short, such rules of self-control and self-government as regulate in social life, and in the relations of business, the intercourse of gentlemen who may chance to differ widely on the gravest questions. To these duties we would fain recall both the North and the South. The Union is a blessing, the continuance of which imposes some sacrifices on both portions of the country. Neither pro-slavery zealots nor anti-slavery zealots can use the powers of the General Government for the advancement of their own peculiar views, however honestly entertained.

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

It is a necessary consequence of the unhappy fact that our political contests have become mere struggles for the possession of power between the North and the South; that our political discussions have become little else than mutual criminations and recriminations. The people no longer listen to arguments, addressed to their reason, in debate of particular measures, or a certain course of policy, but to exciting appeals to their sectional prejudices, which color heat the blood and inflame the passions. The North is taught to hate the South, and the South is taught to hate the North. On both sides, language is used which is studiously selected for its galling and exasperating qualities. There is no recognition of the law of charity, which suffers long and is kind; there is no subdivision of the tremendous difficulties which environ the whole subject of slavery; Northern speakers denounce the South for maintaining the system, and yet they are unable to suggest any scheme for getting rid of it; Southern speakers make no distinction between the ranked abolitionism and that abstract opposition to slavery in itself, which is an almost universal sentiment at the North. And out of the immense mass of speeches on the subject of slavery which have been inflicted upon the country, in Congress and out of it, not one hint or suggestion can be gathered of the least practical value towards the solution of the problem of slavery, or even a mitigation of its assumed evils.

The consequences of this miserable agitation have been of the most melancholy kind. The attachment which formerly united the North and the South is fast disappearing, and estrangement, alienation, and ill-will are taking its place. The two sections of the country are learning to look upon each other as natural enemies. This state of feeling renders it impossible for the National Legislature to legislate calmly, judiciously, dispassionately, for the common good of the whole country. Congressional debates have degenerated into mutual vituperations and denunciations, and are disgraced by the most offensive personalities. All propositions are judged of, not by their essential expediency, but by the quarter from which they come. Of what use is it, then, for the Republican party to spread forth in their platform an elaborate array of measures and principles, so long as a sectional division exists in our politics which makes one-half of the country look with suspicion and distrust upon every movement of the other?

Nor is this all. The tendency of this sectional excitement is to repel wise and good men from all share in politics, and thus to lower the tone of government. Men endowed with statesmanlike powers will not take part in an agitation which dwarfs the understanding while it inflames the passions. The consequences are, that while we are rapidly increasing in wealth and all the indications of material civilization, and surely not declining in virtue and intelligence, the series of our public men marks a decided low compared with the standard of Congressional debate is constantly lowering. Intelligent foreigners who come among us are puzzled to account for the singular fact that so few men of superior ability are taking part in the government of the country. Indeed, the virtue and the intelligence of the country are fast falling away from the affairs of politics, and its vices and passions are usurping their places.

THIS AGITATION UNNECESSARY.

The pro-slavery and anti-slavery agitation which has been so long convulsing the country is as unnecessary as it is mischievous. The more conservative portion of the Republican party have tacitly acquiesced in the fugitive slave law, in the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the right to carry slaves from one State to another; and they have always disclaimed any right or any intention to interfere with slavery in the States themselves. The subject of slavery in the Territories and the power of Congress over it there are the only points they have for discussion and difference. If government be a practical art, as surely it is—if the object of government be not to enunciate principles, but to provide for such emergencies as arise from time to time, and all this conflict are utterly purposeless and idle. We have been familiar with slavery long enough to know by what laws it is regulated and controlled. Experience has abundantly shown that slavery is dependent upon conditions of soil and climate, and lies beyond the reach of political combinations. These will not force slavery into regions where it will not go, nor will they exclude it from regions where it is profitable. At this moment no one will question the correctness of the action of Congress in the Territories, as now presented, is an abstraction pure and simple, incapable of practical application and prolific of serious mischief. It has already produced sectional bitterness, and now menaces the integrity of the Union.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AGITATION.

To create and maintain this unhappy agitation, North and South Democrats and Republicans—we do not stop to enquire which party or persons have both contributed in times past; but at this moment, the Republican party are mainly responsible for its continuance. The great object which they proposed to accomplish was the admission of Kansas as a free State. This was the excuse and justification for the formation of a purely sectional organization, and for the bitter excitement of the great strength in 1856. It was for this that many moderate and conservative men in the northern and middle States gave them their votes at that election. But that object is now accomplished. No one doubts that Kansas is to be admitted as a free State. The Democrats have lost the stake for which they played so desperate a game. What need then is there for the further continuance of sectional agitation, and for keeping it up by a mischievous sectional organization? What immediate end do they propose to accomplish? What tangible object have they in view? They surely have not now that moral element which gave them strength in 1856. They can now take no higher or better ground than the assumption of ambitious aspirants and greedy office-seekers, who, having tasted the sweets of power, and its substantial rewards, in many of the States, are panting for its more splendid prizes of a national victory, and for that purpose are diligently fanning the fires of sectional hate, which every true patriot should wish to have extinguished.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

So far as the claims and qualifications of candidates are concerned, we surely need not shrink from comparison with the Republican party. For the first time in the history of the country, a sectional party has nominated for the Presidency a man unknown even by name to a majority of the people. Mr. Lincoln, we admit, is a respectable man, a respectable lawyer, and as a popular speaker of probably more than average ability; but what a meagre catalogue is this of claims for the highest office! Nothing whatever is known of his executive or administrative capacity—nothing of his views as to the principles of foreign and domestic policy which are likely to arise in the conduct of the Government—nothing as to his knowledge of the great interests and relations of the country. He served one term in Congress in the House of Representatives, and there earned no conspicuous distinction. His nomination was extorted from the Chicago Convention by the force of local pressure, and presents the most glaring example of the pitiful doctrine of availability that the political annals of the country have ever shown. In the case of Mr. Polk, President of the United States rest upon the fact that, in a popular contest before the people of Illinois, with Mr. Douglas, he sustained himself with energy and fair ability. But what will be said of him but what a meagre catalogue is this of claims for the highest office! Nothing whatever is known of his executive or administrative capacity—nothing of his views as to the principles of foreign and domestic policy which are likely to arise in the conduct of the Government—nothing as to his knowledge of the great interests and relations of the country. He served one term in Congress in the House of Representatives, and there earned no conspicuous distinction. 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The Union men there are going to have a perfect *arousement*, and will take steps for a thorough organization of the whole State and of every county in it, so as to "fire the popular heart" for a great moral revolution, which promises nothing but good to the whole country, and for a triumphant victory of the party of peace over the factionists and disturbers of public tranquillity. The Chronicle says the Breckinridge men in many parts of Georgia, soon after the nomination of that ticket, were loud and boastful, intolerant and fanatic, but they are cooling down rapidly. People are opening their eyes to the tendency of the movement, and the disunion designs of the chief actors in it, and they will destroy the party root and branch. Many of the Breckinridgers still blow loudly for the boys, and claim the State by any number of thousands majority over all opposition, but advices from various quarters satisfy our contemporary that they are getting uneasy, as well they may. It is entirely within the power of the Union conservative Democratic vote of the State to beat Breckinridge, and that badly, and we have faith to believe they intend to use their power effectually. He can be beaten only *before the people*, because he has the Legislature beyond a doubt. The Chronicle's hopes have not, until within the last few days, led it to believe we could surely beat the suicides in Georgia. But it has lately heard from many counties, and counties in which the broken-back party loudly claims to be all-powerful, and the Breckinridge men are anxious for *fusion* either with the despised, maligned, traduced Douglas *renegades and traitors*, or with the National and powerful Bell-ringers. One of the shrewdest and best-posted Breckinridge men in the State claims for the Suicide ticket only 50,000 votes. There will be perhaps 104,000 to 105,000 votes cast, and if the conservative Union strength can be consolidated on *one ticket* Breckinridge *is surely beaten* in Georgia. All that is wanted to defeat the Senatorial ticket in the Empire State of the South is Union, harmony, confidence, and enthusiasm. Every day hundreds are becoming convinced that Breckinridge is not really *in the race, except as an ally of Lincoln;* and if the South will manifest her determination to do her duty in her own borders, the Northern conservatives will see to it that Republicanism shall be strangled in its lair. Daily, ay hourly, the conservative strength is accumulating and combining, throughout the whole Republic, in its steady and unswerving determination to stand by and enforce the law as it stands, and as it has been, or as it may be, determined by the legal tribunals, to maintain the Constitution, to perpetuate the Union, and to crush Republicanism and its ally, Southern Sectionalism.

THE UNION CAUSE IN ALABAMA.—A letter from Montgomery to the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, says that Mr. Watts's declaration in favor of Mr. Bell (based upon the letter of the latter, which satisfied Mr. Watts that Bell was the best candidate for all true State Rights men to support) "has brought over many hundreds of this and the adjoining counties." This corresponds with the Savannah Republican's intelligence from Macon and Rassell. People are more impatient to hear from Mr. Watts on the stump than from any other man in Alabama. His return from Texas is awaited with much interest, and it will be the occasion of a cordial re-union in support of our good cause of four-fifths of the little band that has left us.

☞We have said in one or two paragraphs, that, if any of the police officers were guilty of a breach or neglect of duty on the election day, the police commissioners ought promptly to perform their duty in the case. We did not recollect at the moment that Judge Muir has decided the law creating the office of police commissioners unconstitutional, and that the question is now pending before the Court of Appeals. The law must of course remain null and void unless the Court of Appeals shall reverse the decision of the Jefferson Circuit Court.

☞Humphrey Marshall and others intend speaking in Shelbyville next Monday. What good will it do? If Humphrey & Co. were unable to save the Breckinridge party's life, can they hope to "create a soul under the ribs of death?"

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1860.

HON. JOHN BELL'S RECORD.—We ask attention to the letter of Andrew H. H. Dawson, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala., to the editor of the Mobile Advertiser. We published Mr. Bell's letter to Mr. Dawson several days ago, and this communication of Mr. D. places the distinguished statesman in a true light before the American people. Southern Disunionists may and no doubt will continue to say, that John Bell is not worthy to be trusted by the South, but, when they say it, they are false, grossly and scandalously false to their own convictions. They pretend to believe what they don't believe. They put forth a base slander for base purposes. They utter a calumny to promote treason.

THE DISUNION PARTY—A DIRECT AVOWAL.—The Breckinridge party is to all intents and purposes a Disunion party. It was got up by Disunionists for disunion purposes, and other Disunionists are joining it from time to time for disunion purposes. Its leaders know, as well as they know there is a sky above their heads, that they cannot make even a show of electing Breckinridge to the Presidency; they know that the tendency, like the design, of all their efforts is to secure the election of Lincoln and Hamlin; and their avowed purpose is to strike for the dissolution of the Union as soon as the object of their exertions, the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, is accomplished.

S. C. Elam, Esq., a Southern politician of much prominence, has just gone over to the support of Breckinridge and publishes a letter explaining his motive in doing so. He avows that he joins the Breckinridge party as the Disunion party. He goes into it for disunion's sake, and for nothing else. He goes into it simply to aid it and act with it in what he regards as its settled purpose of treason. An avowed enemy of the Union, he joins the camp of those whom he regards as its enemies. Here is what he says:

> And the controlling reason with me—Breckinridge's party position points to a remedy even in case of Lincoln's election—not so fully and clearly as I should like—outright for a dissolution if Lincoln is elected—but the *finger* on the board *points* that way. The party is so committed to resistance to Lincoln's inauguration, that there is no escape from it except through a most infamous back down. If Breckinridge and his party do not abandon them, and provide a government that will give protection for allegiance, they might just as well be defeated now as hereafter. Their movement was gotten up and set on foot in order that the South might be turned over to the tender mercy of Abolitionists as quickly as possible. Experience has taught me that Lincoln if Douglas were out of the way—his party know it. The belief that the party will follow out its principles to their logical consequences draws me into its support.

So we see that Mr. Elam has joined a party which he knows cannot possibly succeed in electing its candidate, and which, as he himself acknowledges and proclaims, could not possibly succeed even if Douglas were out of the way; and his sole purpose, as he explains it and sets it forth before the whole country, is to take position in a party committed to the dissolution of the Union in case Congress omits to protect slavery in the Territories, and committed to the dissolution of the Union in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency. He and the rest of the Breckinridge leaders oppose Bell and Everett and oppose Douglas and Johnson for the purpose, the open, the undisguised, the undenied and undisclaimed purpose of rendering certain the election of Lincoln, avowedly resolved all the while to break up the Union when this object of their exertions is accomplished.

When such treasonable positions are boldly and audaciously and even ostentatiously taken before the eyes of the nation, the duty of all patriots, it seems to us, is as plain as it is solemn. True and enlightened and patriotic men cannot act with a party thus led on by traitors; the bare idea is abhorrent, revolting, shocking. We must oppose that party with all the strength that heaven has given us, and we must by all constitutional means withstand it in its projects, its scheme, its conspiracy, to bring about the election of the Northern sectional candidates as a pretext for the dismemberment of the Confederacy. The future is full of peril, but our friends c

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 9

The Pony Express with California dates to July 28th, reached here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, having taken courage from the recent Western election, are organizing energetically for the campaign. Several prominent Democrats, who at first favored Douglas are coming out on the other side, apparently under the pressure of Federal influence.

An address to the National Democracy of California, urging the party to support Breckinridge, has recently been published, which manifestly has strengthened that side of the question. It is signed by 65 Democrats, many of whom occupy, respectively prominent positions in the party; 22 of them are Federal office holders, and many are recipients of Federal patronage. The others represent a class of politicians giving the document most weight.

The Douglas Democrats are also active. The Irish and German vote will mostly go with that wing of the party. It is difficult to estimate which wing is the stronger. Thus far seventeen Democratic newspapers have declared for Douglas, thirteen for Breckinridge, and nine remain non-committal, with an even chance for going either way.

Under those circumstances the Republicans entertain not unjustifiable hopes that the Democratic divisions may be so equally balanced as to give the State to Lincoln.

Some very respectable Bell and Everett meetings have been held in different parts of the State, but than far that party does not manifest much rank and file strength.

A terrible tragedy recently took place near Sacramento, which has intensely agitated that portion of the State. On the 12th of July a man named Witzler was murdered while asleep in Sacramento city, and robbed of considerable money and jewelry. Circumstances pointed to one Wm. Scott as the murderer. He was arrested on the 13th, and that night started for Sacramento, handcuffed, in an open wagon, accompanied by Constable C. Stoddard, recently District Attorney of Sutter county, Geo. Armstrong, formerly from Texas, and colonized as an Indian agent, and Deputy Sheriff Wharton, Deputy Sheriff of Sutter county, but formerly of Ogden, Ill.

On arriving within a mile of Sacramento, at 2 A. M. on the 26th, the prisoner sprang up, broke the handcuffs, and with a pistol taken from Armstrong while asleep, fired on Wharton and mortally wounded him. He then fired on Stoddard, killing him instantly. At the same time, and while Armstrong, inflicting a wound from which Armstrong died in an hour. Wharton was then sufficiently recovered to fire on the prisoner, when the prisoner fled. The wounded man was able to walk to Sacramento and give the alarm, but he died the same night.

Threats have since been overrim by armed men searching for the escaping desperado, but, thus far, without finding any traces of him.

It is said that Armstrong was a very vigilant and watchful man, and that he only ceased to keep his falling asleep is the fatigue resulting from his long and unceasing charge of the prisoner while bringing him over the mountains from Washoe.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have purchased of the California Steam Navigation Company the steamers Brother Jonathan, Senator, and Pacific, which would give the former company the control of ocean steam navigation to and from the coast ports north and south of San Francisco.

A strong effort is being made to prove the alleged will of the late Senator Broderick a forgery, with considerable weight of testimony on that side.

The new silver discoveries in what is now called the Coso district, situated fifteen miles south of Owen's Lake and fifteen miles east of Visalia on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, are attracting very considerable attention among capitalmen in San Francisco who have tested numerous samples of ore, recently received, think it probable that another mineral district has been discovered equally as large as the Washoe silver mines. Five leads of gold bearing quartz, copper, and tin have also been found in the same region. A very detailed description of the discoveries has commenced from the mining towns of California. There is nothing remarkable in the late accounts from Washoe. Silver mining intelligence is generally encouraging.

At Pyramid Lake every thing was quiet, no Indians showing themselves there or any where else on the eastern slope of the mountains otherwise feel.

The steamer Oregon arrived to-day with Oregon dates to the 21st of July and British Columbia dates to the 25th. Lieut. Mayne with the Astronomical party who took observations from Puget Sound on the total solar eclipse on the 18th. Their observations were entirely satisfactory.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 9.

George Aiken was shot and instantly killed at Red Lion, near Vincentown, Burlington county, N. J., by John H. Conover. The shooting of Aiken had ravished Conover's wife and was forbidden to come to the house. Conover meanwhile got out a warrant and had Aiken arrested by a constable. When Aiken heard of it he threatened to kill him if he did not withdraw the warrant, and went to Conover's house yesterday, when Conover shot him dead. The latter is now in custody. Conover gave himself up and was placed in jail last evening.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.

There were heavy thunder showers yesterday afternoon. Two schooners lying at the wharf and several buildings in Cambridge and other places were damaged by lightning. In Cambridge, a boy at the farm school on Thompson's Island, was instantly killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 9.

Last night, Jack Harris, proprietor of a disreputable house, shot and killed a man named Frost in front of the Metropolitan Saloon, and during an altercation cut him several times with a knife. Carter drew a pistol and shot five shots, four of which took effect on Harris, inflicting probably fatal wounds. Carter gave himself up to the authorities, but was discharged this morning.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., August 8.

At the Breckinridge State Convention to-day, Charles McDonell and Judge Hiram Jackson were appointed electors at large. The convention was large and harmonious. Mr. Toombs made a speech. Mr. Cobb was not present.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.

The following despatches appear in the latest papers per the Europa:

Palermo, July 24, via Genoa.—In the engagements before Melazzo on the 16th and 17th inst., the Neapolitans had 500 men put hors de combat. Garibaldi attacked the town of Melazzo on the 20th with the bayonet, and after a desperate contest the Neapolitans withdrew to the Siti hills. The entire Neapolitan army in Sicily has been evacuated by the Neapolitan troops is premature. Messina is still held by the Neapolitans. Nothing has been received from Naples to confirm that the Garibaldians suffered great losses in the engagement near Melazzo. It was asserted that Garibaldi himself was wounded in the foot. Garibaldi had ordered several Neapolitan officers of Melazzo to be shot for having fought against him.

Marseilles, 28th.—Letters have been received from Sicily stating that the Garibaldians have overpowered the soldiers of the town of Messina and had concentrated his army in the citadel. The remainder of the troops, especially Col. Bosca's division, have been disarmed and shot.

Naples 26th.—The latest news received from Naples announces that the state of things is more satisfactory.

Paris 25th.—The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article by M. Granduguillot, announces that Lord John Russell has authorized Lord Cowley to come to some understanding with Cavour concerning the expedition to Syria. The same paper says that all the powers agree upon that question. The assent of Turkey will necessarily follow. It only remains to determine the part of the joint understanding between the powers in order to carry out the end which they have in view.

Constantinople 25th, Evening.—Up to this moment the Porte has not given its reply to the proposals relative to an European intervention in Syria. It is almost certain, however, that the reply of the Porte to the said proposals will be negative.

CRESSON, PA., August 9.

The Democratic State Convention met at 5 P. M., the President, Hon. Wm. Bigler, and Secretary, H. H. Burnham, Secretary. Sixty-nine members were present.

Mr. Welsh opened by a speech. He was in favor of conciliation and he hoped the electoral ticket would remain as it was.

Isaac Leech moved to amend by substituting the Reading Convention. Rejected—ayes 12, nays 57.

Alex. C. Fulton, of Armstrong county, moved that the following:

Resolved, That the action of the Convention of the 26 of July be rescinded and the following substituted:

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral tickets be headed with the names of Douglas and Breckinridge as the electors at large; and that in the event of success of the said ticket if the greater number of the votes shall have been cast for Douglas then the vote of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson, but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane for the same effect, and that the electors at large be and they are hereby directed to require a pledge from the electors, and if any refuse, his name shall be omitted.

After a long debate, on the first portion of the proposition about heading the electoral ticket was agreed to—ayes 49, nays 22. The second part, throwing the vote for the candidate who has a chance of election, was agreed to—ayes 52, nays 19.

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral ticket be headed with the names of Douglas or Breckinridge as the case may be, and in the event of the success of the said ticket, if the greater number shall have been cast for Mr. Douglas, then the vote of the electoral college of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson, but, if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidate whom the majority of the people may cast and can elect any other man running for President claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the delegation will be cast for the candidate who can receive the largest vote in the Electoral College.

Adjourned.

CINCINNATI, August 10.

The Republican Convention yesterday nominated a full county ticket. Judge Oliver M. Spencer was nominated for Congress in the First District, and Hon. John A. Gurley in the Second District.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.

The Southern excursion party arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. The depot was thronged with people, and the party were escorted to the city. The Mayor welcomed the visitors in a brief speech. Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, responded on the part of his Southern friends at considerable length, which, after returning thanks for the courtesy extended to them, he reviewed the relative position of the two sections of the country towards each other, and their mutual dependency, and expressed the hope that nothing would ever occur which would have the effect of interrupting the brotherly feelings which should at all times characterize their intercourse.

At 7½ o'clock the greater portion of the company embarked on the steamer Western Metropolis for Cleveland, whence they will proceed to Chicago by railroad, and thence home.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.

Last night about 10 o'clock two negroes entered the saloon of William Pickersgill, Seneca street, and becoming troublesome, Pickersgill attempted to eject them, when one drew a pistol and fired a large knife and made several lunges, which took effect on William Sulman, a white man, who was just then passing out of the door. Sulman ran a few steps and fell dead. Pickersgill was shot, but a large police force was detailed, and they were arrested this morning.

CHICAGO, August 10.

John A. Bowman, alias John Anderson, was examined to-day before a United States Com'r, charged with purloining letters from the Post-office, where he was formerly clerk, and which he left about the 15th of July. He gave bail for his appearance at the final examination next Monday.

TERRE HAUTE, August 10.

John L. Wright was murdered last night by Lewis Bradford eight miles east of this place. The murderer escaped and has not yet been arrested.

TERRE HAUTE, August 11.

Bradford, the murderer of Wright, was captured this morning by Mr. Bailey, a detective, about two miles this side of Pin Hook. He is in Terre Haute awaiting examination.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

Official letters from Mexico establish the fact that many leading merchants and conservatives in the city of Mexico presented a petition to Juarez for a discontinuance of hostilities and a restoration of peace to the country. They represent Miramon as nearly powerless, and that the only parties who refuse to sign petitions for peace are the clergy and those whose interests are served.

Senor Mata, the Mexican Minister to this country, has just left this city and will sail on Monday for Mexico to arrange some business affairs. He will probably return in a few weeks. Manuel Jasr, infant daughter of Senor Romero, died this morning.

The Secretary of Senor Degollado, son of the Mexican General who has been attached to the Legation for some time as Secretary, is also about leaving for home. These parties are quite sanguine that their unhappy country will soon be restored to peace and prosperity through liberal influences, aided perhaps by citizens of the United States.

H. McClanahan has been removed from the office of Marshal of the Western District of Tennessee, and John L. Green has been appointed in his stead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

G. Howe has been appointed marshal for the northern district of New York, vice Jewett removed.

☞A Tennessee editor pronounces us "a vindictive parilsan." We don't like his pronunciation.

☞The New York Tribune has circulated a report that Mr. Everett will decline. We guess his the Tribune itself that's declining.

☞Mr. John C. Breckinridge is very anxious that Mr. Guthrie should be "unearthed." Courier, can't you unearth him?

☞We shouldn't wonder if Mr. Buchanan's eye were to go off. The last time we saw him, it was cocked.

☞There were several Breckinridge poles in this city last Monday, but no Breckinridge polls.

☞"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, says that Buchanan is glad. This is the close of his last letter:

The result of the elections in Kentucky and Missouri consternates the Administration. The President professes to be indignant; but he is glad. He is by no means indignant that the young Vice should have been overthrown. He now sees the triumph of his sublimated philosophy, and is gratified that, in leaving the Presidency in 1861, he has *deprived any Democrat of the honor of being his successor.*

☞Extract from a letter dated Hood's Run, Greenup county, Ky., August 3, 1860:

Hurrah for Bell and Everett! A good many Democrats here have declared themselves for Bell and Everett. I talked with one last night, a right old iron-side Democrat, who never gave a Whig vote in his life. He says his party has always managed to be a national party heretofore, but now has split into two sectional parties, and he will not go with either of them, but will vote for Bell and Everett, the Union candidates. He says you may count on the county. They republican Democrats are nearly powerless, and that the only parties who refuse to sign petitions for peace are the clergy and those whose interests are served.

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DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled here on Saturday, an't, in point of numbers, enthusiasm, respectability, and influence, was all that the most sanguine supporters of Douglas and Johnson could have desired. Upon a call of the roll it was found that nearly all the counties in the State were represented. The main floor of Mozart Hall was filled with delegates and the galleries crowded with anxious spectators.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. Green, upon whose motion Dr. J. L. Smedley, of Mercer, was selected as temporary chairman, and W. E. Hughes and W. A. Ellis as secretaries.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

President—Dr. D. P. White, of Green.

Vice Presidents.

1st Dist.—Samuel W. Taylor, of Union.
2d " Harvey Yeaman, of Henderson.
3d " D. P. Patterson, of Wayne.
4th " E. H. Hopson, of Green.
5th " R. C. Farmer, of Washington.
6th " W. A. Coffee, of Madison.
7th " Thomas Batman, of Jefferson.
8th " John T. Pratt, of Scott.
9th " Abner Hoard, of Mason.
10th " S. C. Perrin, of Kenton.

Secretaries.

1st Dist.—W. E. Hughes, of Louisville.
2d " W. H. Sanford, of Owen.
3d " T. H. Gunter, of Hardin.
4th " B. H. Willis, of Fulton.
5th " W. D. Gentry, of Christian.
6th " J. E. Barrick, of Barren.
7th " J. D. Williams, of Adair.
8th " F. H. Hobson, of Wayne.
9th " Sam'l L. Lofligzwell, of Jessamine.
10th " H. S. Newell, of Mason.

While the committees were out, it was proposed to call on the districts to name their electors and assistant electors, which was done as follows:

[The first name in each district is the elector, the others are assistants.]

ELECTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

1. L. S. Trimble, of McCracken, John A. Lauderdale, of Hickman, W. A. Hayward, of Grayson
2. E. D. Walker, of Ohio, C. W. Hutchens, of Henderson.
3. Jno. A. Finn, of Simpson, E. A. Stockdale, of Logan, Geo. H. Wood, of Hart, and W. W. Bush, of Simpson.
4. D. P. White, of Green, E. L. Barbee, of Taylor.
5. E. A. Graves, of Marion, M. H. Cofer, of Hardin, J. O. Harrison, of Bullitt, W. N. Beckham, of Nelson, and Jonathan Davis, of Spencer.
6. Theophilus Garrard, of Clay, Alex. Lack, of Garrard, C. K. Fairfax, of Madison, E. F. Hobson, of Madison, and F. P. Stickley, of Knox.
7. M. C. Taylor, of Shelby, John Wright, of Shelby, James Lewis and W. Holmes Duke of Louisville; G. A. Gollup, of Henry, R. G. Yancy, of Jefferson, and J. W. Clayton, of Oldham.
8. John Jackson, of Fayette, A. Buford of Woodford.
9. Walter C. Chiles, of Montgomery, D. K. Weis, of Boyd, S. C. Graves, of Montgomery, V. B. Young, of Bath, J. S. Hunt, of Bath, J. A. Hierlemann and J. A. Lee, of Mason, J. W. M. Elliott, of Clarke.
10. G. Clay Smith, of Kenton, T. L. Jones and George Terrill, of Campbell, L. Straw, of Kenton, G. W. Terrill, of Boone, J. Hughland, of Carroll, E. Arnold, of Owen, Wm. Hendrix, of Grant.

When the Convention reassembled after dinner the names of the Hon. John C. Mason and Gov. Archy Dixon, as electors for the State at large, were presented and upon motion of Hon. John Young Brown, they were declared the unanimous choice and enthusiastic cheers.

The following gentlemen were then presented from the different districts, and unanimously chosen by the Convention as

ASSISTANT ELECTORS AT LARGE.

1. Lu. Anderson, of Graves; Samuel H. Jenkins of Ballard; C. I. Randal, of Fulton; Wm. Spalding, Sr., of Hickman.
2. Wm. An hony, of Davies; Harvey Yeaman, of Henderson; John Fenland, of Christian; A. J. Anderson, of Henderson.
3. James P. Bates, of Barren; George T. Edwards, of Logan; George T. Wood, of Hart.
4. J. H. Owsley, of Lincoln.
5. W. R. Reed, of Larue; W. M. Beckham, of Nelson; James Hays, of Harding; R. B. Pitman, of Marion; J. P. Barbour, of Washington.
6. E. K. Fairfax, of Madison; E. F. Field, of Madison; W. J. Lusk, of Garrard.
7. Joshua F. Bullitt of Jefferson; John B. Cochran, of Shelby; J. P. Sparks, of Henry; Jas. Speed, of Louisville.
8. Speed Scudder, of Fayette; J. W. Clayton, of Bourbon; J. O. Harrison, of Fayette.
9. L. B. Grigsby, of Clark.
10. Alfred Field, of Kenton; M. M. Benton, of Kenton; Judge Hudmill, of Pendleton.

Dr. Green, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, in view of the occasion to renew our pledges of fidelity to the established principles and organization of the National Democratic party.

2. That during forty years of our national existence the Democratic party has maintained a distinctive organization, and generally controlled the administration of the Federal Government. Through all the vicissitudes of that long and often perilous period, the reserved rights of the several States, and the people have been preserved inviolate, while the Federal Government, administered within the specified grants of power, constantly has proven the source of individual happiness and freedom to our people, and of glory and power to our country in the eyes of the world. To the end these great results have followed mainly from the prevailing influence of the Democratic party, and that their perpetuation is dependent on its preservation, we would be false to our convictions of patriotic duty, and perfidious to posterity, if we should desert it for any existing cause.

3. That the Democratic Convention chiefly approve the platform adopted by the regular National Democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore as the platform of the National Democratic party, which is as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchanging, and that our platform can be applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

"II. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether native or foreign.

"III. *Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledges such constitutional power as may be requisite and as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practical period.

"IV. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

"V. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

"VI. *Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of their domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with fidelity and promptness by every branch of the General Government."

4. That this platform expresses, in language as plain as can be employed, the basis of the Compromise Measures of 1850, adopted by the friends of the Democratic and Whig parties, and ratified by the National Conventions of both parties in 1852, and subsequently carried out in the bills organizing the Territories of Nebraska and New Mexico.

5. That the principles embraced in this Territorial policy were adopted by patriotic men of both parties in 1850, as the best, if not the only means of harmony of the Union; and that the same policy is as necessary now for the same noble and patriotic purpose as it was then.

6. That we cordially approve the course of those delegates, at the National Convention at Baltimore, who refused to withdraw from the Convention and to abandon their party in the hour of its trial and peril, and that we earnestly desire, and will zealously labor to preserve the nationality of the Democratic party and its organization, believing that its success will redound to the weal and prosperity, and happiness of the whole Union, the upholding and supremacy of the Constitution, and the preservation of the equal rights of the citizen in every section of our common country.

7. That the people of Kentucky, always loyal to the Constitution of the Federal Government, will regard with indignation any proposition or policy which has for its object the disturbance of the harmony or endangering the existence of our Federal Union, and will hold it the duty of every patriot to "frown down" all attempts to alienate one portion of the country from the rest."

8. That the United Democracy of Kentucky, having on the ninth day of January last unanimously declared that the Hon. John C. Breckinridge is an honest and industrious supporter of the nominees of the Charleston Convention, we are determined to redeem this pledge by using all honorable means to carry the good old Commonwealth for Stephen A. Douglas and Her-chel V. Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President of the United States.

These resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity, after which John B. Cochrane, of Shelby county, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That, for the purpose of a more perfect organization of the Democratic party of Kentucky in the approaching national contest, there shall be a State Committee, to consist of ten members, one to reside in each Congressional District. That it shall be the duty of said Committee to attend to the organization of the party throughout the State, with power to call Conventions and fill any vacancy that may occur, and to recommend to the various committees and to the party such steps for that end as to them may seem expedient. The said Committee shall consist of the following, who shall continue in office until the next State Convention:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1. William P. Thomas, of Jackson.
2. James R. Jennings, of Hancock.
3. George T. Wood, of Hart.
4. George Montgague, of Taylor.
5. James W. Bell, of Boone.
6. Hon. Samuel Lusk, of Garrard.
7. John B. Cochrane, of Shelby.
8. Thomas H. Waters, of Fayette.
9. Samuel Henderson, of Clarke.
10. M. M. Benton, of Kenton.

☞Last week George Law and Gustavus A. Conover obtained an injunction from Judge Betts, of the New York District Court, restraining the Government from levying upon their property to satisfy the $75,000 sureties which they entered into for Isaac V. Fowler. They have, however, given $200,000 bonds to abide the result of the trial of the allegation that the Government was aware that Fowler was a defaulter before they became his bondsmen. If this should be proved, what a comment it will be upon the shameful corruption at Washington.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Dumpey, Mr. Jas. C. Gill to Miss Martha Jane Connell, all of this city.

On the 12th ult., by the Rev. J. Kelly, Mr. James Monroe to Miss Margaret Orr, all of this city.

At the residence of T. J. Moore, of Henry county, by the Rev. W. Force, Mr. R. E. Smith to Miss H. M. Moore.

DIED.

On Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., Robert William, infant son of Wm. and Kate S. Sinton.

In Needham, near Boston, Mass., Mary, daughter and last surviving child of Rev. F. Augustus Willard, formerly of this city, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Dr. Jno. Pope Hennoun, aged 10 years, 4 months, and 8 days, son of George E. Hennoun.

In St. Louis, on the 10th inst., Jno. Graham Atkinson, only son of the late Gen. Henry Atkinson, U. S. A.

On the 9th inst., at Meadville, Ky., Margaret Jane, infant daughter of Joseph D. and Mary E. Kern, of this city.

On the 12th inst., Lillie, only child of Josephine B. and William J. Lowry, aged 18 months. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of James Lowry, on Jefferson, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., Chauncy, infant son of W. C. and Lavinia Brooks.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1860.

CIRCULATE THE PAPER.

The Weekly Journal will be sent to subscribers at 12½ cents a month until November. We have had our clerks very busily engaged for some time past in registering names, which have poured in by clubs at an unflagging rate. We are anxious to have our Weekly scattered far and wide, because we sincerely believe we can do good to the Union cause in exact proportion to the exertions of our friends in obtaining us new subscribers. The low price at which it is offered enables every voter to read it, and thus to be prepared to exercise his franchise as a freeman, understanding the principles we advocate and the merits of the candidates whom we support.

James B. Clay is stumping Kentucky for Breckinridge and Lane. But John Y. Brown "stumped" *him* the other day by asking him what he would do if Congress did not grant the "protection" which he demanded. Mr. Clay declined to answer Brown's question.—*Exchange.*

Mr. James B. Clay may have declined, and we understand he did decline, to answer Mr. Brown's question publicly, but he has been more communicative in private. A distinguished Douglas Democrat, who met Mr. C. once or twice in debate a few weeks ago, had a personal interview with him off the stump, and asked him, in the course of it, what he would do if Congress should withhold from slavery in the Territories the protection demanded for it. Mr. Clay warmly replied, that, in such case, he would go for the immediate dissolution of the Union. The Douglas gentleman inquired whether he might consider himself at liberty to communicate this answer to his friends. Yes, replied Mr. Clay vehemently, you may proclaim to everybody, that, if the protection we demand for our property in the Territories be not granted by Congress, if we cannot have protection for allegiance, I for one will go for the breaking up of the confederacy. The friend of Douglas asked Mr. Clay whether this was also the position of Mr. John C. Breckinridge. Mr. C. didn't deny that he knew what Mr. Breckinridge's position was, but said that he regarded the question as an improper one and should decline answering it.

We believe that Mr. Breckinridge has not upon any occasion said what he would do if Congress should decline interposing to protect slavery in the Territories against the will of the Territorial Legislatures and the will of the Territorial people, but we think there can be little if any room to doubt that his views and those of his bosom friend James B. Clay are the same. Mr. C's. views are those, so far as is known, of the whole of Mr. B's. intimate, prominent, and influential friends. Not one of these has said, or can be induced to say, that he would willingly tolerate the maintenance of the Union if Congress should omit to grant a full measure of protection to Territorial slavery. Now our own opinion as to the propriety and justice of Congressional protection is well known, for it has been expressed a hundred times. We hold, that, if the Supreme Court of the United States has judicially decided, or if it shall judicially decide, that men have a full and perfect right to have slaves in the Territories, the power of Congress ought, if necessary, to be exerted to protect them in the practical enjoyment of that right.

We must however take things as they are and make the best of them. We all know, from a thousand indications, that Congress will *not*, at least for the present, protect slave property in the Territories by legislation against the will of the Legislatures and the people. We may well cherish the hope that juster views will at no distant day prevail, and, that we shall be able to elect a Congress that will legislate effectively to uphold all the adjudicated rights of the people, but we can well afford to wait for this instead of rushing madly at once into that most fearful of all conceivable measures, the disruption of the Union. It is the very error of political insanity to assume that the dissolution of the Union is the proper, the appropriate remedy or recourse in every case where Congress violates what the people of a State or a section consider their rights. Why, there has not been, during the last forty years, a month or a week or a day, in which the whole people of the United States have had what the men of the South consider their rights fully secured to them by Congressional legislation. There are, and there must ever be, numerous cases in which some portion of our people consider certain rights withheld from them, and equally numerous cases in which they consider their rights openly violated, for members of Congress will necessarily entertain widely-varying opinions in regard to the requirements of the constitution and many other subjects, and the true course for all persons and all sections in all such cases is to labor earnestly and patiently, by constitutional means, for the accomplishment of what they deem right, and not, in a fit of passion or wild delirium, to precipitate the country into the bloody and nameless horrors of revolution.

Revolution is unquestionably the settled and deliberate purpose of the leaders and controllers of the Breckinridge party, which is therefore popularly and properly known as the Disunion party. It is the undisclaimed and more than half-avowed purpose of those leaders. They will not deny, that, in the event of their failing to obtain at once from Congress that protection for slavery which they know in all the depths of their souls they cannot at present obtain, they are for the dismemberment of the Union. Nor will they deny, that, in case Mr. Lincoln shall be elected to the Presidency, a result which they confessedly anticipate, and which, by the disruption of the Democratic party, and by the setting up of Breckinridge tickets in the Northern States, they have been doing and are doing everything in their power to bring about, they will strike instantly for the Union's annihilation. They are at the head of a party which they are leading and wielding for disunion purposes, and they neither expect nor desire that the present confederacy of States shall remain in existence another year. They must be taught a solemn lesson, or the nation will be taught a terrible one.

THE TRUTH STATED BRIEFLY AND PLAINLY. The Charleston Mercury, the leading Breckinridge sheet and the leading disunion sheet of the country, the most authentic and oracular and authoritative of all the organs of its party, says exultingly:

The truth is, the Seceding Convention at Baltimore was a *Southern Sectional Convention*. It was composed entirely of the South, and was controlled by Southern power.

The editor of the Mercury, like all the rest of the leading editors of the Breckinridge party in the South, says everything he can to make the canvass and the election as strictly sectional as possible. He, like the rest of them, earnestly deprecates the support of the Breckinridge ticket by any non-slaveholding State, fearing that such support, by defeating the election of Lincoln, might defeat the object so dear to the hearts of the fire-eaters, the dissolution of the Union.

☞Our gallant elector, W. H. Wadsworth, was at Lewisburg last week attending to some urgent professional business, in Mason county court, and was received, after his recent canvassing tour through portions of the State, with every demonstration of respect and confidence. He also responded to a call for a speech and showed in glowing colors the enthusiasm of the friends of Bell and Everett throughout Kentucky, and the confusion worse confounded of the Democracy.

MASONIC UNIVERSITY.—It will be seen by the advertisement published elsewhere in our Weekly Journal that the college-year of this well-known institution begins on the 5th of September. Masonic University is located on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, nearly thirty miles from this city, at Lagrange, a quiet, healthy, and beautiful country town, well suited to student-life—to the calm and deep studies of science and to the cultivation of the quiet and sweet and beautiful ones of literature.

We have long known Rev. John Trimble, D. D., President of Masonic University, and certainly it should be a high recommendation to any institution to have him at its head, from his deep experience as a teacher and his many and varied attainments as a scholar, and his high qualities as a man.

We trust that this institution will be liberally supported. As a Masonic Institution it will undoubtedly receive the approbation and the favor of all Masons.

☞"Prevention Better than Cure."—This adage has stood the test of time, because true; if so, every one should take advantage of it. The season of the year has arrived when there is a constant tendency to chill and fever, loss of appetite, disorder of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and consequently general debility; therefore a remedy guarding against these affections is invaluable. That remedy will be found in Graefenberg Health Bitters, manufactured by the Graefenberg Company, and sold by the subscribers at No. 71 Fourth street, between Main and Market streets. —RAYMOND & TYLER.

INDIANA.—The Congressional nominations have been completed in Indiana, and are as follows:

Dis.	*Democratic.*	*Republican.*
1.	John Law,	L. Q. Debruler,
2.	James A. Cravens,	John S. Davis, (Ind.)
3.	Wm. M. Dolly,	William M. Dunn,
4.	W. S. Holman,	James L. Yater.
5.	W. A. Bickle,	George W. Julian,
6.	Robt. L. Walpole,	Albert G. Porter,
7.	Dan'l W. Voorhees,	Thomas H. Nelson,
8.	Sam'l C. Wilson,	Isaac A. Rice,
9.	Chas. W. Stewart,	Schuyler Colfax,
10.	Ed. Henkle,	William Mitchell,
11.	Asbury Steele,	J. P. C. Shanks.

☞We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of J. G. Kirker, who offers for sale everything pertaining to mills and of the best quality.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
Louisville, Aug. 14.

REMARKS.—The weather in this latitude has been variable during the past week. Sunday and yesterday the atmosphere was quite cool, the mercury having dropped down from the nineties to 75 deg. in the shade. There have been fine rains in the vicinity, especially hence to Frankfort, blessing greatly needed at the time by farmers. There was a slight fall of rain on Tuesday immediate vicinity on Sunday evening. Last evening the sky was clear, and there was no trace left of the recent shower. The Western rivers are all low comparatively, with the exception of the Island of Cuba; in the canal last evening there were less than 4 feet water, with about 5 feet in the channel out to Cairo.

There has been a material improvement in the staple of tobacco, and prices have advanced somewhat, owing to the condition of the growing crop. Such of the crop as promises well now is so backward as to be endangered by the frost. Thus in the great regions of Simpson, Warren, Allen, Barren, Monroe, Hart, Green, Taylor, Adair, and Cumberland counties the prospect is at present decidedly believed the crop will fall short fully two-thirds. Again in Christian, Todd, and Trigg counties the growing crop is more promising, and there is hope that those districts will produce an average yield. The planters in Ohio have been more favored by the season, and crops in Ohio have been more fortunate, and they have reason to anticipate full crops. The plant has likewise suffered in Mason and the adjoining country, and the most sanguine hope to realize only about two-thirds of a crop. In the counties in the central portion of the State, and in Hardin county, the prospect is fair, and the crop will be about two-thirds of a crop. In the course of an interesting article on the subject the Commercial Review of Friday says the crop in Meade, Hardin, and Grayson will be about two-thirds the average yield. The advance from these causes has been from 1s 8d to 2s per lb.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The transactions of the week have been larger than those of the previous, and prices are sustained. Our quotations are for power-loom bagging of 2s., for hand-sewed, choice 2s., and hand-made rope at 7¾@7¾c, low 6¾c, machine-made 8@8½c.

CANDLES, SOAP, AND TALLOW.—Light sales at the following rates for candles: Louisville 16c, 15½ country 16½c, 14-since 17c, 15-since 16c, 16-since 16c per lb, at the usual time. There is but a light stock of domestic soap on the market, with no change to remark. We quote at 6½c for family in boxes of 70 lbs; No. 1 Palm do. Germain 6@7c; Eradicated 7½ for boxes of 60 lbs; Cocoa nut oil 8¾ per box. Tallow is firm at 9c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—There is a good demand for Western Reserve, of which we quote sales at 7¾@8c. English Dairy 12½@13c.

COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &c.—Little doing, and that in a retail way. We quote low middling 10c, middling 11c, ordinary from 5 to 8c. The demand for yarns is light, and we report the market without variation. We quote at 17c, 20@25c in lots to the city trade, and 8, 9, 10@12c to country dealers; carpet chain 21@22c, candlewick 21@22c, cotton twine 22@23c, cotton cord 4-16 to 8-16 2@22c. Sales of Louisville batting at 15c, and Cumelton and Pittsburg do. at 12½ ₱ lb. There is the usual demand for sheeting; Cumelton and other popular mills we quote at 8¾@8¾c. Sales of Manilla rope at 10½@12¾c, according to the size. There have been but light sales of wadding at 75 to 40c per dozen for light and heavy.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is an increased demand, and the sales of the week have been large. We quote brands of old superfine at $4 75 at our store at 5c extra, old 5 brands at $5 extra $5 25. The current rates for wheat are 95c to $1 05 for choice red and white—farmers being disposed to await better prices. Corn is scarce and in demand. We quote prime white per bushel, 60c; mixed 58c. Oats are quite scarce from store at 50@52c without the sacks, with light stocks.

The business of the week in these articles has been limited. Sales from wagons of the new crop at 32c. We quote from store at 35@36c per bushel. Old from store commands 37c. Rye 60c per bushel and in demand. Barley 85@90c for prime. Malt 95c@1 10 ₱ bushel. For cornmeal there is a steady demand, with sales at 55c from store. There is a good demand for the different kinds of feed. We heard of sales of bran at $14 and shorts at $18; shipstuffs at $20; and middlings at $26 for large lots.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, &c.—There is a good demand for feathers, and the market has an upward tendency with some light sales at 44c. Ginseng dull at 35c per pound. Beeswax 25 to 28c to druggists. Rags in demand at 3@3½c.

GOOSEBERRIES.—There has been a fair demand for sugar with moderate transactions. The stock of Louisville and Frankfort railroad, nearly thirty miles from this city, at Lagrange, a quiet, healthy, and beautiful country town, well suited to student-life—to the calm and deep studies of science and to the cultivation of the quiet and sweet and beautiful ones of literature.

We have long known Rev. John Trimble, D. D., President of Masonic University, and certainly it should be a high recommendation to any institution to have him at its head, from his deep experience as a teacher and his many and varied attainments as a scholar, and his high qualities as a man.

We trust that this institution will be liberally supported. As a Masonic Institution it will undoubtedly receive the approbation and the favor of all Masons.

☞"Prevention Better than Cure."—This adage has stood the test of time, because true; if so, every one should take advantage of it. The season of the year has arrived when there is a constant tendency to chill and fever, loss of appetite, disorder of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and consequently general debility; therefore a remedy guarding against these affections is invaluable. That remedy will be found in Graefenberg Health Bitters, manufactured by the

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

ILLINOIS FARMING.—Through the courtesy of a gentleman of this city we are permitted to make the following interesting extract from a private letter, dated in Dallas, Ill.:

Fawkes's steam plow is at work on Sullivant's farm just east of here; I went out there to visit it; we spent a pleasant day, took dinner with S., and drove with him over his farm. In one field we saw six teams, of diff rent patterns, at work; in another four or five mowers, and at another place, two hay stacking machines were piling up the product of his immense meadows. He has 4,000 acres in meadow, 1,800 in corn, 200 in oats, and the balance of some 20,000 acres in prairie and "wrack patches."

The steam plow is a misnomer; it is the *the great prairie horse.* It threshes, pumps, runs circular saws or mill stones, and draws anything you hitch to it, as well as plows; it drew in wagons attached to it 600 bushels of wheat to the railroad (7 miles) across the prairie. It consumes 15 bushels of coal per day, and will break from 50 to 70 acres of raw sod per day (worth $2 25 per acre); will plow and drill in from 50 to 60 acres of wheat per day, and does such plowing as I never saw done before—*to perfect*—in fact, it will do anything that a team of horses can do, and far cheaper.

We don't want any more railroads. We want, on these large prairies, have the steam horse, *and we will.* Ere ten years every large and many united small farmers will own one. There is of 50 horse power and weighs 15 tons, and has such broad driving wheels as to enable it to pass over soft spongy ground where a wagon and horses would mire.

I estimate its value to the State of Illinois alone at not less than a million of dollars.

If really as successful as the writer thinks, a very low estimate.

(From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.)

DOES WHEAT CHANGE OR LOSE ITS ORIGINAL CHARACTERISTICS BY A CHANGE OF SOIL AND CLIMATE?—*Messrs. Tuckers:* Several years ago I received a small package of early Japan wheat from the Patent Office, said to have been brought from Japan by Commodore Perry. The straw and heads were fine, as compared with some other varieties. It is a red wheat, with a round plump kernel. The heads were very round in form and compact, and destitute of awns or beard. The largest sized heads yielding from 50 to 60 grains.

I sowed a small quantity of this wheat about the 30th of August. It suffered somewhat by winter-kill from the past unfavorable winter and spring. However, what survived commenced heading out the 1st of June, and, very much to my surprise, a considerable portion of the heads have assumed a very different form from those of any previous year's growth. The upper portions of many of the heads are flattened and spread out in the form of the feathered end of an oar, and the chaff near the top of these flattened heads are thickly set with beards an inch or more in length, while the heads below are as heads of barley awnless. The Japan wheat has been grown for several years in the immediate vicinity of several varieties of bald or beardless wheat, but none of them have had the wide-topped head that shows itself so largely in this year's growth of Japan wheat. I am quite at a loss to account for this "sporting of varieties." I am sure from some cause quite a change has taken place in the form of the heads of a portion of this wheat, and am equally certain none of it has "changed to chess." With this I forward to you a few of these "sports in heads," and a some of the original, or those of last year's growth—perhaps you may readily account for the difference of their form.

I have no doubt of its being a most valuable variety, for its earliness and productiveness. In confirmation of this, I refer to an account from the Rural Register, Baltimore, of last July. The article is headed "Japan Wheat." "The seed was obtained from the Patent Office, and sown in Baltimore Co., Md., on the 16th of September last. Many of the roots had fifty heads springing from them, and averaging about sixty grains. It headed out on the 30th of April, and was cut on the 21st of June, though it was fit to cut a week earlier. Some of it was sown on the 21st of march, in order to attest its adaptation for spring sowing, and it ripened and threshed on the 25th of July."

If one grain produces fifty heads, and each head contains sixty kernels, the yield would be an increase of three thousand seeds for one sown. A very satisfactory product.

Mr. John Johnson has for years been giving us "wine upon line," and teaching us, both by precept and example, how to grow wheat. And if he is not a competent teacher in this matter I do not know who is. Why last year, despite June frosts, Hessian fly, the orange colored midge, and red rust, he harvested "plump thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre," on a field of twenty acres. His directions are, first, a well drained and thoroughly manured and prepared soil—the manure to be applied upon the furrow, and worked in by the cultivator, harrow, or other suitable implement; clean seed and early sowing. Seven years experimenting in growing winter wheat has fully satisfied me of the correctness of Mr. J.'s views.

In this section of the country it is of much importance to sow winter wheat from the middle to the last of August. On the 30th of August last, I sowed White Flint wheat and Michigan Tuscan. Also, a few sowed Early Noe from France, and Early Japan. Those all grow finely last autumn, and tillered well. The Japan commenced heading first of June—the others, six or eight days later.

Last September, Mr. Kilgore of Fernleaf, Ky., kindly favored me with a few heads of one—the one of the "Early May," which was harvested in Kentucky 12th of June; and Mr. Harris, of the Genesee Farmer,also about the same time, sent me a small package of the Early Conner wheat, grown by Mr. Willey, U. S. Marshal, Richmond, Va., resulting in last year, 2d day of June. These two kinds of wheat were sown in drills (close by the Early Japan) on the 19th of September. In consequence of an unfavorable autumn these plants did not make much headway, and for lack of strength, were in a measure laid by the first freezing and thawing of the ground after the snow disappeared. More than half of each kind were killed outright, and to make the most of what survived, have manured and hoed the plants, and I do not think any of them will bind out till about the 1st of this month. Now I have no doubt had these kinds of wheat been sown twenty days earlier, they would have come into ear twenty days sooner, and have produced fourfold the grain they now will. It is said that early sown wheat is much more liable to injury from the Hessian fly than the Hessian fly than late sown. Fortunately we are not troubled in wheat-growing by the Hessian fly, so that it will be time enough to talk about that if it should visit us.

In the Co. Gent., of 14th inst., is published a letter from Mr. Johnson on the same matter. From the great quantity of oil cake and grain —rich in phosphates—that Mr. J. has for so many years been feeding to cattle and sheep on his farm, I apprehend the application of fine bone dust, will not exhibit such striking results as in cases, in which the wheat grown on old farms that have long been subjected to the "skinning process."

Twenty-two years ago I procured a cartload of horn-pths at a tannery; they were broken up with hammers, and plowed in at the rate of 150 bushels per acre. A large patch of ground, with the adjoining land, has since been subjected to the same treatment, and the boned portion of the field has, upon an average in different crops, yielded 33 per cent. more than the unboned portion. The land is now in Early Rose potatoes, &c., and the boned portion, in part, a great deal darker in color, and wider in leaf—the leaves being more than twice as long and wide as those on the unboned part. I shall (16th June) have plucked wheat leaves growing on the boned portion of the field, six inches long, and nearly an inch wide. Perhaps some may think these are long leaves and a big story—admitted. But, Messrs. Editors, to show that there is no mistake in this matter, I will forward with this some of the 16-inch wheat leaves.

Some persons do not seem to believe there is any deficiency of the phosphates in the soils of our long and poorly cultivated fields and long grazed pastures, nor in the importance of the phosphates in agriculture. I would advise such to read Liebig's "Modern Agriculture," and Mr. Mechi's able papers on the sewage of London and other large cities, as also Hon. T. G. Clemson's "Essay on Fertilizers," in the Patent Office Report for 1859. Perhaps by so doing such skepics might obtain a new set of ideas in regard to the value of phosphate of lime in agriculture. L. BARTLETT.

THE "PROSPECTIVE STERILITY" QUESTION. The discussion now upon the tapis in the Rural in relation to "Prospective Sterility," is one which I apprehend needs the light of facts for its correct and satisfactory conclusion. From an experience of fifty-three years, on one farm, I am of the opinion that the case stands thus: A man may possess $10,000 invested at 6 per cent. His income will be $600 per annum. Now, if he lives on $500 yearly, and adds $100 each year to the principal, at the end of twenty years, resulting in wealth to himself and posterity will be pecuniarily in a thriving condition. If he invests this $10,000 in a farm, and manages it skillfully, without the aid of any fertilizers from abroad, except only plaster and clover seed, I believe it may be managed so as to place the owner in the same identity in the same thriving condition. In either case he may exhaust the principal,by reckless expenditure in the first instance, by reckless production in the other. The fact is, I believe, that in the laboratory of Nature there is a recuperative power, designed for the benefit of man, with which, if the farmer will work in harmony, he will prosper, and be able, in all coming time, to send "ounces of meat" and "kernels of corn" to the seaboard without danger of sterility. We must bear in mind that nothing in this world is ever lost or consumed. Transferred and changed are the terms applicable to the discussion. With transfer and change, Nature is busy as well as man—in the ways obvious to his researches, and in ways he will have as yet been hidden from him. The Arctic seas open upon our coasts, annually, myriad schools of fish for the sustenance of man. We consume them, make no effort to return anything to the source whence they came, yet the supply does not diminish.

And now for some facts. Thirty-five years ago I commenced the cultivation of the land on a tract of four hundred acres, timbered upland and river bottom, two hundred of which I now own. This section of the country was then new and comparatively wild. The Indians, up to a period a few years preceding, had annually burnt over the whole surface of the upland from time immemorial. Consequently, the black surface soil was very thin, and timbered upland was, in general, considered poor land. One old gentleman said its only use was to help hold the world together. The early settlers pitched their cabins near the rich river-side and prairies and despised the timbered upland. Occasionally we plowed an upland field and sowed it in wheat. My brother used to remark that the whole crop harvested was about equal to the scatterings left after harvest on the rich bottoms. With the extinguishment of the Indian fires, this land steadily improved, equally so, I believe, whether it was cleared and lay in grass, or remained covered with timber. Twenty-six years ago I took possession of the 200 acres mentioned, and engaged in mixed husbandry, raising annually from four to six hundred bushels of wheat, some cattle, some sheep, and some wool, nearly all of which has been sent to seaboard. All the barnyard manure made was carted to some small fields near the barn. My course for many years was this: I divided my upland, designed for wheat, into three fields, one in clover pasture, one a summer fallow, one in wheat—always sowing clover seed every spring on the wheat, and following with one bushel of plaster to the acre. The depth of plowing was uniform—what a yoke of oxen and a pair of horses, attached to a No. 4 Iden plow, could accomplish. At the expiration of seven years I reviewed accurate accounts kept of my farming operations, and found my average of wheat for that term to be an annual yield of nearly twenty-six bushels per acre; near the close of that term I had 36 bushels to the acre. While I write I look from my window on a fine field of wheat growing on this same land, on oats available for harvest which will yield not less than 25 bushels per acre, perhaps 30. The midge, for a time, was a baffling pest; but now, when we escape its ravages, the land proves itself unabused in fertility. I cannot attribute any of the continuity of production to any improved methods of cultivation, because the mode has been uniform.

On these facts I base my conclusion that there is a recuperative power in Nature happily designed for the sustenance of man.

PETER HATHAWAY.

Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1860.

Rural New Yorker.

(From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.)

FOWLS EATING FEATHERS.—One of the most annoying practices is a habit of fowls, when confined in pens or coops, of eating each other's feathers. It is not fully understood, but is supposed to be induced by a morbid appetite, in the outset, by impatience of the fowls under confinement. It is very difficult to cure, and we have known it to be kept up till some individuals of the flock, who were made special victims, were almost entirely denuded of their feathers. We have known some of the so called "anti-fell-weeds" to stand a fair trial, but suffer not only the feathers to be plucked, but the flesh torn from their bodies, presenting as sorry looking a picture as need be seen.

It is well known that fowls are fond of blood; and when moulting, the new feathers are what is called bloodded—that is, the end of the quills, when quite young, have a drop or two of blood, which induces the fowls to pluck for the blood contained in them. Sometimes a particular fowl shows a more inveterate disposition to eat feathers than the rest of the flock. When that is the case, it is best, but always to kill the obnoxious fowl. The preventives are animal food, plenty of gravel, broken bones, clam or oyster-shells broken fine, and a variety of grains, with pure water and clean apartments; or a free run, as when at liberty we have never known them to indulge in such unnatural habits.

In a letter read before the British Association, from M. Sacc of Switzerland, giving an account of some experiments in the feeding of fowls, he informs us that some hens fed upon barley alone, would not lay well, and that they tore off each other's feathers. He then mixed with the barley some feathers, chopped up, which they ate eagerly and digested freely. By adding milk to the food, they began to lay, and ceased plucking out each other's feathers. He concludes that this proceeding arose from the desire of the hens for animal food.

The wants of poultry are very clearly shown by a correspondent of the Boston Medical Journal in the following sketch:

"A most pleasing illustration," says he, "of the wants of lime, and the effects of its presence, came under my notice on my voyage from South America to sunny France. We had omitted to procure gravel for our poultry, and in a few days after we were at sea the poultry began to droop, and wound up their affections with the pip, or, as the sailors term it, the scurvy. Their feathers fell from their bodies, and it was perfectly ludicrous to see the numerous asfeathered tribe in the most profound misery, moping away their time in an utter state of nudity. Amusing myself one day by fishing up gulf weed, which floated in immense fields upon the surface of the ocean, I took from it numerous small crabs about the size of a pea. The poultry, with one accord, aroused themselves from their torpor, and seeming, as if by instinct, aware of the therapeutic qualities of those interesting animals, partook of them with greater avidity than any invalid ever swallowed the 'waters of Leamington's springs.' After a few hours the excellence of the remedy was apparent; the cocks began to crow, the hens to strut and look saucy, and in a few days all appeared in quite a holiday suit of feathers, derived from the lime, the constituent part of the shells."

In our experience, good keep, cleanliness, plenty of good fresh water, and a wide range, will do more than any other treatment toward restoring the loss of feathers.

Springdale, July, 1860. C. N. BEMENT.

(From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.)

CIDER, SULPHITE OF LIME, &c.—*Eds. Co. Gent.:* Recently there have appeared several articles in your paper on the use of sulphite of lime as a preventive of acidity in cider. Doubtless, when the sulphite is pure, and applied in the right quantity, and at the right time, it will answer the desired purpose.

Sulphite of lime is a chemical combination of sulphurous acid and lime, and the effect of it upon the cider is probably mostly due to the sulphurous acid. In plain English, sulphurous acid is simply the suffocating fume or gas produced by burning sulphur in a close place—or in open air—as it is the same thing that is sometimes used to smother bees when it is wished to obtain their honey. This gas has a strong affinity for lime, and when the two are brought in contact, they combine in certain proportions, resulting in sulphite of lime, or in other words, the lime has chemically absorbed a definite amount of the fumes of the burned sulphur. As already said, the good effects of adding sulphite of lime to the cider are probably due to the sulphurous acid.

Now suppose the same way to use sulphurous acid for the same purpose, and without the lime. It is the old method called stumming —which Noah Webster says is "to fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone." I practiced the stumming process many years ago, with perfect success, having cider, when two or more years old, nearly as free from acid as it came from the press. It would exhilarate, but not faddle, nor produce headache. The cider was frequently ordered by our physicians for their patients, in preference to any of the wines that could be obtained in this vicinity at that time, and the wines then were vastly more pure than most of the trash that is now sold for wine. There are three stages of fermentation to which cider is subject, viz.: the vinous, the acetous, and the putrefactive. When cider has passed through the vinous fermentation, if left undisturbed it soon runs into acetous, and when this it soon passes into the putrescent fermentation, becoming ropy, and is worthless. Most of the cider put up by farmers passes into the second or acetous fermentation, becoming more or less sour and inebriating, and when drank by many persons, producing what is called blue-devils, headache, and what is worse, producing crossness and ill-temper in many of those that use it as a common beverage, and guzzle it down in large quantities. It would be far better to convert all such cider into vinegar. This making of a man into a cider cask is a poor business.

If new cider is fermented in an open cask, after a time, longer or shorter, depending upon circumstances, all the heavier portions of extraneous matter, pomace, &c., will settle to the bottom of the cask, and the lighter flocculent matter will rise to the surface, forming a spongy, brown crust. Just as soon as the vinous fermentation has ended, cracks or fissures will appear in the crust, and small white bubbles of carbonic acid gas will fill the space in the crust. The liquor at this precise time is clear and bright. The grand secret of having a cider equal to pure wine is to check any further fermentation. If the cider is left to itself, the acetous fermentation follows—the sedentary matter at the bottom of the cask rises, and the liquid becomes muddy—this, acting as yeast, produces a second and more violent fermentation, resulting generally in "hard cider."

When the white bubbles begin to appear the crust should be removed, and the liquid drawn off without disturbing the sediment at the bottom of the cask. Pour two or three pailfuls of the liquor into a clean, strong, tight barrel; then fumigate—that is, have prepared a long tapering bung with a looped wire inserted in the small end of it; in the lower end of the long fix strips of cotton or linen cloth, dipped in melted sulphur, to form a good sized match, light it, and thrust it into the bung-hole of the barrel—the match will burn till the oxygen in the barrel is used up; then withdraw the match, put in a common bung, and tip the cask in such a position that the bung-hole will be, as to mix, as far as possible, the liquor and gas in the barrel; then fill it full, put in a tight-fitting bung, place it in a cool cellar, and in course of a year or so there will be a barrel of apple-juice, that temperance ladies and children can partake of without a "blush or a scowl."

I do not know but Prof. Horsford's "sulphite of lime" may answer just as good a purpose as the stumming process I have attempted to describe. This process, I know, will prevent the second or acetous fermentation, and keep the cider where good wine is kept, that is, within the bounds of the vinous fermentation.

There is another way in which cider can be managed. Soon after it comes from the press, strain it through a foot depth of clean washed, coarish sand; after being strained, proceed as directed in the stumming, &c. Perhaps straining it through a thickness or two of flannel might answer the same purpose as the sand. By straining out the vegetable and other useless matter from the liquor, the liability to excessive fermentation is greatly lessened, and the stumming still further lessens it. I have tried the process of sand-straining and stumming the new cider, and it has proved satisfactory. I gave my casks no vent, but occasionally removed the spile in the vent-hole, to ascertain whether the pressure of gas in the liquid was very great. L. B.

Warner, N. H.

The Philadelphia News says that the "oldest inhabitant" does not remember the time when the water was so low on the Schuylkill. It is said that many of the springs on that beautiful stream have become dry. Even the "Weeping Rock," on the Wissahikon, sheds "nary" a tear. The water-works at Fairmount and other places on the Schuylkill are still active all the time, day and night.

THE FUTURE OF SYRIA.—The New York Journal of Commerce says it is gratifying to see that France at least, among the "Great Powers," is disposed to act with vigor in relation to the massacres in Syria. It is not likely that Russia will fail to sustain her in her attempts to save the Christian population of that province of the Turkish Empire, which embraces Palestine, as well as the Syria of ancient times. It is natural that France should stand up for the Maronites and other Christians who acknowledge, even in the slightest form, the claims of the Bishops of Rome to be the Visible Head of the Church universal. It is just as natural that Russia should offer herself as the Protector of the Greek Christians and the adherents of other Oriental Churches which look up to the Greek Church as their great sister. England claims to feel a special regard for the Protestants, and she unites with Prussia in sustaining a Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem; but nowhere else in the Turkish dominion. The number of Protestants residing in Syria is not great. But when we call to mind that there is a considerable number of Protestant Missions and Missionaries in Syria, from Jerusalem to Aleppo, each of whom is, or was before this outbreak, surrounded by an interesting band of converts—in some cases a large band—there is good reason why England should take a prominent part in this humane and truly Christian work of putting an end to these atrocities. But England is infatuated with the idea of upholding Turkey as a counterpoise to Russia, and with a view to have an interposing shield to protect India! She leans on a broken reed! What can Turkey do? She is herself in a state of dissolution. The "sick man" is near to death.

The next "annexation" made by France may be in the East. She has only to come to a cordial understanding with Russia, and she may, before six months pass away, be in possession of all Syria. What a day of rejoicing that would be for Rome! The Pope would illuminate the Eternal City and proclaim a week of rejoicing!—And with good reason. Rome has long denied to have the Holy Places in Palestine; and how can she ever possess them *unless* France can be induced to conquer Syria? And why should France hesitate? Did she not, almost eight hundred years ago, A. D. 1099, in the first Crusade, conquer all that country, including Jerusalem? The Crusades were emphatically a French movement, from first to last. Peter the Hermit, the Council of Clermont, Louis IX.; all was *French.* But the Crusades were a failure. France, though the most powerful of the Christian nations, was weak in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, in comparison with what she is now. We may depend on it, if she should get possession of Syria in these days, she will hold it, the "sacred shrines" and all. Who can prevent it? Not Turkey; for she is very much in the condition of the Greek Empire in the days of the Crusades—crumbling to pieces. England cannot prevent it without a tremendous struggle for the mastery of the Mediterranean—a struggle incomparably greater than that of the last days of the last century. Will she try it? Steam is destined to make immense changes in mani ime war. This, France, or her sagacious Emperor, knows. But perhaps Russia will prevent? It may be that she would try; but it is more likely that she would consent that France should have Egypt and Syria both, if *she* might extend her boundary to the Balkan, and obtain the northern part of Asia Minor, in order to convert the Black Sea into a "Russian Lake." Could we but look into the future, we might be astonished at the consequences that are to flow from this new "Eastern Question" which is arising amid such fearful portents.

In the mean time, the latest news gives us reason to fear that the insurrection in Syria will soon take such huge dimensions that it will be no easy task to suppress it. We have serious doubts of the ability of the Sultan, whatever may be his disposition, to do it. There can be no reliance, we fear, on his soldiers; a fact, should it be realized, that demonstrates how wide-spread and intense is the feeling of hatred of Christianity, and the desire, if not the present determination, to extirpate it in all parts of the Turkish empire. But it will not be easy to annihilate seventeen or eighteen millions of people, when compelled to fight for life and everything else that is dear to the human heart. The Turks cannot destroy outright the Christian population in their empire; but they can, and probably will, eventually provoke the destruction of their own temporal power.

☞ Lord Brougham, it seems, did apologize amply for his unmanly conduct towards Mr. Dallas at the Statistical Congress. The New York World says Brougham has a constitutional *penchant for snubbing* foreign ministers. His demonstration to the Chevalier Bunsen, the accomplished Prussian ambassador, ten years ago, has not yet passed from mind. The chevalier, with his wife and daughter, during an interesting sitting of the House of Lords, was occupying the gallery which, by recent usage, had been set apart for peeresses and their daughters, of which change, however, no notice had been given to the members of the various embassies. Brougham spied him, and opened upon him in a series of coarse drolleries, bidding him away. The chevalier remaining immovable, the noble and learned lord stalked down the house to the bar, and addressing the usher of the black rod, with his strong border "burr,' said, "Go and take him out." The Prussian ambassador rose from his seat, and, accompanied by his ladies, left. Brougham is an odd medley, and always has been Thirty years ago, Jeremy Rentham, his able fellow-laborer in law reform, wrote of him:

"O Broughan! a strange mystery you are;
Nil fuit unquam sibi tam dispar;
So foolish and wise, so great, so small,
Everything now—to-morrow nought at all."

The truth is, we think, that most of his vagaries are mere offshoot of his vanity, which is his greatest failing. He has a lust for display, and when thwarted, it is apt to take a mischievous and even positively malignant turn. Naturally he is not an ill-natured man; but the slightest wound to his vanity inflames him to desperation upon the Democratic party that Mr. Johnson was not nominated at all, and that Mr. Douglas's nomination was by a portion only of the Convention—by a minority of hopelessly Republican States, and finally, that as it is reasonably apparent that Breckinridge and Lane will receive from the Southern States at least from 120 and even 130 electoral votes, and that the vote of New York will secure their election, all who desire the defeat of Lincoln are urged to vote for Breckinridge and Lane.

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ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.

Barrett's majority for short term, 146. Blair's majority for the long term, 1,585. About 200 Blair votes were thrown out.

The Emperor Napoleon's visit to his new province will commence on the 20th of August, and will last three weeks. He will first go to Savoy, from there to Nice, then cross the Mediterranean to Algiers, and return by Toulon, Marseilles, and either Barritz or Lyons to Paris.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1860.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	9 o'clock A. M.	Weather.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Range of Temperature.	Rain-gauge.	Course of Wind.	Remarks.
1	67	83	78	77	29.54	.06	e. n. e.	Calm.	
2	70	90	83	80	29.56		s. W.	Do.	
3	70	90	83	80	29.56		W. s. W.	Variable.	
4	72	92	84	84	29.51		s. w.	Do.	
5	72	92	84	84	29.51	.50	s. w.	Do.	
6	67	73	69	68	29.51	.10	s. w.	Do.	
7	61	79	74	72	29.36	.15	s.	Do.	
8	64	88	84	77	29.30		s.	Do.	
9	66	88	84	77	29.37		s. W.	Clear.	
10	67	88	84	77	29.37		s. W.	Do.	
11	74	87	76	76	29.62		n.	Do.	
12	68	87	78	76	29.62		n.	Do.	
13	68	78	69	69	29.60		e.	Clear.	
14	58	78	74	74	29.51		s. W.	Do.	
15	59	84	82	80	29.50		s. W.	Do.	
16	63	84	82	80	29.50		s. W.	Variable.	
17	66	86	78	78	29.51	.24	n. e.	Do.	
18	66	87	84	81	29.52		s. W.	Do.	
19	70	87	84	81	29.52		s. W.	Do.	
20	72	87	79	80	29.37		s. e.	Do.	
21	71	89	87	82	29.41		s. W.	Do.	
22	70	89	87	82	29.41	.54	s. e. W.	Do.	
23	64	88	77	73	29.46		W. s. W.	Clear.	
24	64	88	77	73	29.46		W. s. W.	Do.	
25	65	85	81	79	29.51		s. W.	Variable.	
26	64	84	75	74	29.51	.15	s. W.	Do.	
27	65	85	81	79	29.51		s. W.	Do.	
28	74	88	84	83	29.41		n. n. e.	Do.	
29	71	88	84	83	29.41		n. n. e.	Do.	
				77.61		1.89			

☞ This poem is filled and flushed and fragrant with the tropic-bloom of grand and subtle expression that we find in all poetry of the admired and gifted authoress:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ARTHUR VALE.

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

The clouds are parting, Arthur Vale,
The buried moon breaks from her grave
Like some dead angel's ghost, death-pale,
And stares into the misty wave,
To watch her picture drowning there,
As mine was drowned—oh, tides are slow
When—but the moon is rising fair,
The moon is rising—do you know?

And, Arthur Vale, although you knew,
Because you said your heart would beat,
Less lone, that picture left for you
All nearer things or bright or sweet,
You tossed it to a stranger sea.
That took it by the broken light
And laughed in drunken-mockery,
And, staggering, hid it from your sight.

My picture, Arthur Vale, you've trod
The darkness on a haunted deck,
Afraid of night, afraid of God,
For you have made the saddest wreck
That ever drifted on the sea,
Of your own soul, and when you cried:
"The dream is dreamed, and I am free"—
"Ah! chained slave!" a shadow cried.

You left it, in your wandering ship,
With many a curse and many a prayer
To prove a perjured bride-groom's lip
Upon her trusting brow and fair;
You left it, Arthur Vale, there
My lonesome picture in the deep—
Its scorn has armed each ocean-gale
To stab your waking and your sleep.

But—*he* is where the billows shine,
He gasped my name with drowning breath,
He sleeps, embalmed with youth divine,
With beautiful, immortal death.
And when your glimpse of heaven grew dim,
And darkness shook your traitor breast,
You—send my picture down to him
I loved the earliest and the best.

Caught in his links of winding curls
That hold it, like a golden chain,
And loosely set with rose-flushed pearls
By that old jeweler, the main,
Who holds his lighted amb r near
For love of him whose dark-blue eyes
Stare vacantly from year to year
Where gemming splendor 'round him lies.

In dreams shell-angles vaguely rise
And say that where he used to sail,
His *memory*, like a halcyon, flies
And keeps white calmness, Arthur Vale.
But you knew not his passion-flood
Dark on against a lip and cheek
Whose damp blush-roses, sweetly bloomed,
My heart went down the waves to seek.

I hear the summer wind's low moans,
Alone beside the window here;
Wounded by thorns and broken stones,
It wanders from the grave-yard near
With its weird tresses dishevelled
With fire-fly tears in golden bloom—
Ah, thus when two farewells were breathed,
It flew against the star-set gloom.

'Tis years since either parting there,
And he's where the waters flow—
But you—the moon is rising fair,
The moon is rising—do you know?
For you would always think of me
In this lone, fairy hour, you said,
Or on the land or on the sea
Or with the living or the dead.

Far, under tropic-glorious skies,
You walk and clasp your white hands tight;
I feel your mournful violet eyes
Raised wildly to the solemn night
On fire with stars, like golden flame,
And settled into dusky smoke
That some call clouds. But—hush—your name,
Spoke low, the charmed stillness broke.

Lone in your gorgeous, banquet halls
Your heiress-beauty and your bride
Has waited long. The she will be calls.
Her great, dark eyes droop at your side
In purple velvet, queenly-fair,
She stands, like Sorrow frozo by Art—
While diamonds blaze in her dark hair.
Death blazes in her darker heart.

You talked of me in drey last night,
I dreamed you did, my dream was true;
'Tis this that makes her cheek so white,
* * * * * * *

Ah, wild, black curls, and eyes and blue—
Yes, you are fair—but, on my heart,
I think I loved him more than you
A thousand times—why do you start,
Bright wonder, golden-wedded, too.

I pity you too much to tell,
But oh, the heart you slowly break—
I *have* thought, Arthur Vale, 'twere well,
'Twere better, for your sake,
If India, passionate as bright,
Could know—and, while she poured for you
Spiced wind and rose wine prest with light,
Would pour—a little poison too.

SYRACUSE, August 7.

Afternoon Session.—Henry S. Randall was chosen permanent President, and the Convention proceeded to business. A number of gentlemen were put in nomination for candidate for Governor, among whom were Jas. T. Brady, Charles O'Conor, and Jno. L. Dix, of New York; but as doubts were expressed in regard to their acceptation of the nomination, a selection was postponed, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a set, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

They declare that the National Democracy of New York have no new allegiance to proclaim, no new doctrine to avow, but renew the protest against the absorption of all other political issues in the agitation of the slavery question, and repeat the question whether this Union is to be preserved for white men, or destroyed on account of negroes? They denounce lynchings and reprobate the plan of Lincoln for interfering with the rights of slaveholders in the territories by act of Congress, and the plan of Douglas for interfering with them by unfriendly legislation, and declare that our principles stand defended by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott decision as the doctrine of the Constitution; that we endorse and ratify the platform adopted by Cushing's Baltimore Maryland Institute Convention and accept it as our political faith; that we heartily endorse and approve of the administration of Jas. Buchanan; that the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane as the only regular candidates of the National Democracy; that we reprobate and condemn the conduct of the New York delegation in Charleston and Baltimore, and charge upon their factious conduct the disruption and division of the Democratic party; that the pretended nomination of Douglas and Johnson has no binding influence upon the party, and is not binding upon the Democratic party that Mr. Johnson was not nominated at all, and that Mr. Douglas's nomination was by a portion only of the Convention—by a minority of hopelessly Republican States, and finally, that as it is reasonably apparent that Breckinridge and Lane will receive from the Southern States at least from 120 and even 130 electoral votes, and that the vote of New York will secure their election, all who desire the defeat of Lincoln are urged to vote for Breckinridge and Lane.

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Nodaway county gives C. F. Jackson 901, Orr 201, H. Jackson 297, Gardenhire 44. For Congress, Norton 1,084, Scott 241. Graham, D., is elected to the Legislature. Andrew Breck, Opp., is elected to the Legislature by 300.